Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

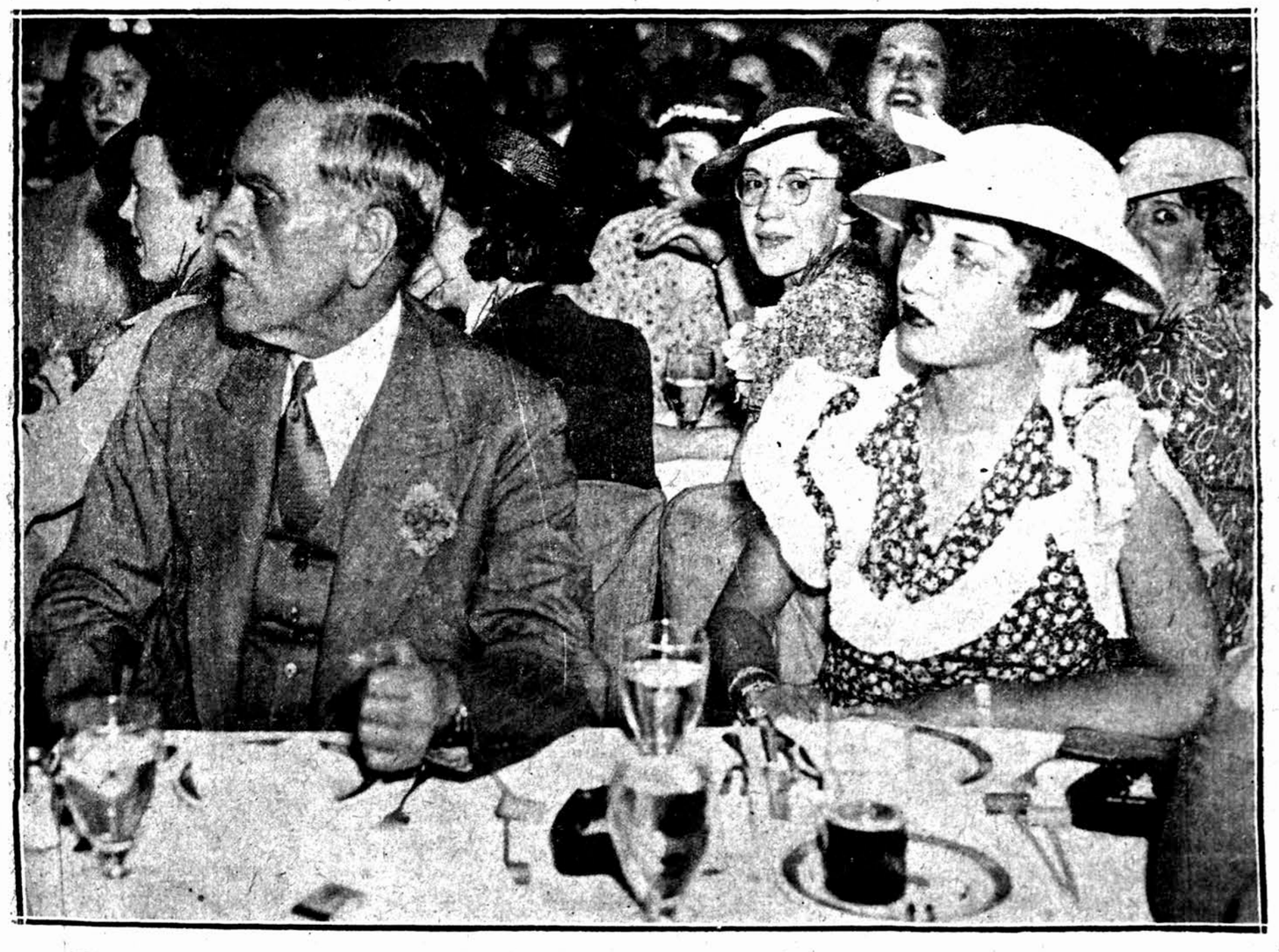
FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 30 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

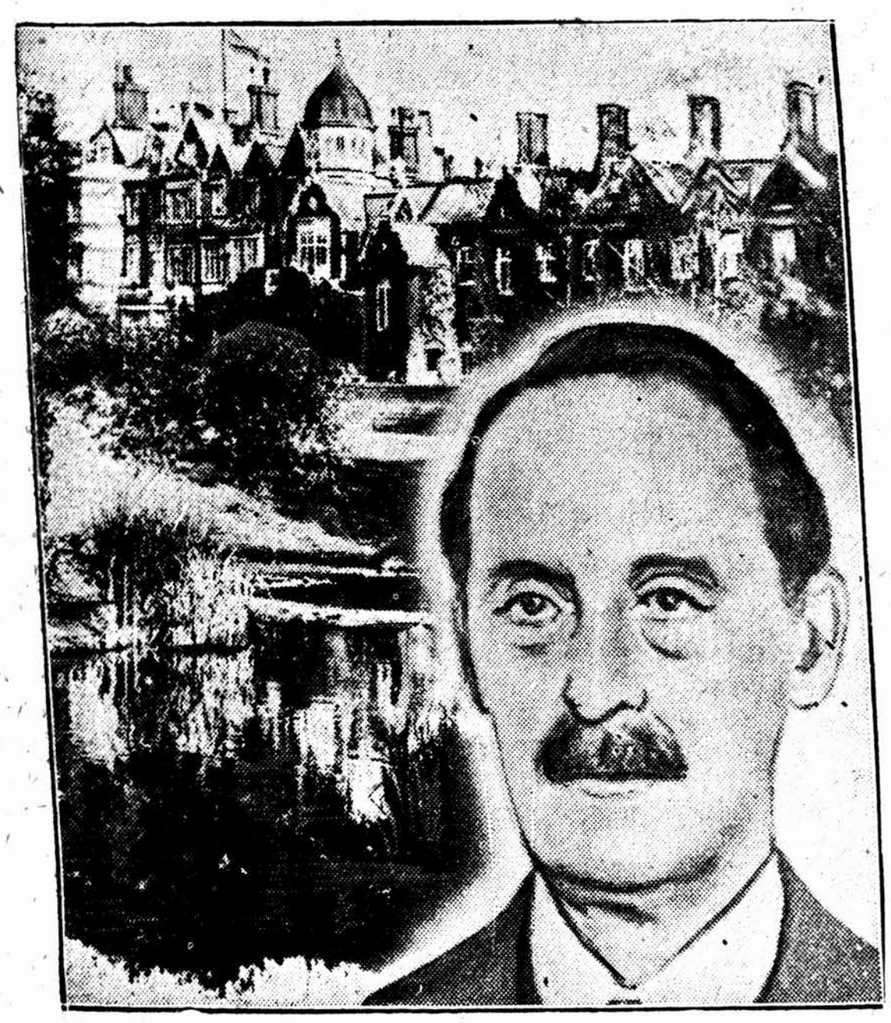
A Star of the Silver Screen.

MAHARAJA SEES NEW YORK'S NIGHT LIFE



The Maharaja of Kapurthala, is seen here viewing the lighter side of life for the last time before he departed from the United States, in Connie's Inn, one of the brighter spots of the New York Mazda Belt. The Maharaja is reported to have dined and danced and mingled with the throng like a true "Broadwayite." To his left is Marilyn Carewe, Socialite.

Sir Henry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces, has presented this tiger skin to be placed in Rideau Hall, Ottawa, which is the official residence of the Governor-General of Canada. It was shot by a former governor.



Lord Dawson of Penn (inset) the royal physician tended King George V, at Sandringham Palace (above), where His Majesty suffered from bronchial catarrh after undergoing severe strain during Jubilee celebrations.

The problem of what to do with Master Baby is solved in a perfect manner by this Inverness cyclist and his wife, who have built a tiny sidecar for their bicycle in which the child sits with comfort enjoying the fresh air.

Visitors to the Catholic Congress in Prague attend High Mass at the Strahev Stadium in their colourful national costume.

Mr. Eduord Benes, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, during his Moscow visit, had an interview with Joseph Stalin. Photo shows (from right to left) M. Benes, J. Stalin, M. Alexandrovsky, Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, M. Litvinoff and M. Molotov.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

England's Recovery After Bad Start

DUTCH CABINET PROSPECTS

Coalition Of Christians And Calvinists With Catholics?

DISCOUNT RATE TO BE RAISED TO 7 PER CENT.?

AMSTERDAM, July 27.

Professor Aalberse continued conversations this morning, with Christian, Socialist and Liberal politicians and informed Reuter that as the conversations were still continuing, nothing could be said just at present.

Parliamentary circles are discussing the possibility of Christians and Calvinists joining in a coalition with Catholics.

Markets are quieter, to-day, although they were nervous owing to Netherlands Bank's continued heavy loss in gold, estimated, in the past week, at over 20 millions sterling.

It is expected the discount rate will be raised to seven per cent, in order to check speculations.—Reuter's Special.

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

Dates Of Sessions Changed To August 17 And 18

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The General Secretaries of the All-India Journalists' Conference notify:—

"As Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, President-elect of the Conference is down with influenza, the dates of the Conference have been changed to August 17 and 18, instead of those originally fixed."—United Press.

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Thirty Seven Lucky Numbers for the month of

JUNE

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Sunday

(JULY 14th)

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All Out For 357

ROBINS' CHANCELESS 108

S. Africa's 3 For No Wicket

In the fourth Test match at Manchester on Saturday, between England and South Africa, England won the toss and made 99 for the loss of two wickets at lunch.

After lunch rot set in, and four more wickets fell, for the addition of 42 runs only, the score-board hoisting 141 for 5. a remarkable sixth wicket stand made by Leyland and Robins, saved the situation, and yielded 105.

After the tea interval, Robins succeeded in making a century, contributing 108 before his defence was broken by Bell. The side was all out for 357.

S. AFRICA'S 3 FOR NIL.

At the close of play, South Africa had made three for no loss.

The following are the teams:—

ENGLAND:	SOUTH AFRICA
WYATT (Captain)	WADE (Captain)
ROBBINS	CAMERON
HAMMOND	BELL
LEYLAND	CRISP
VERITY	DALTON
BARBER	LANGTON
BAKEWELL	MITCHELL
BOWES	NOURSE
TATE	ROWAN
DUCKWORTH (Derbyshireite)	VILJOEN
SMITH	VINCENT
HARDSTAFF is the 12th man	WILLIAMS is the 12th man.

LONDON, July 27.

Five thousand were present in a dull threatening weather to see England win the toss in the fourth Test match of the present series between England and South Africa.

England chose to bat. The groundsman described the wicket as fast, but sweating might cause trickiness early.

Bakewell and Smith opened the England innings. Bakewell when nine was dropped by Vincent in the slips, off Crisp and in the next over Langton dropped Smith (six) in the slips, off Bell. The batsmen were very careful but they powerfully drove onside, Vincent's short ones. Smith scored a sharp single off Bell. Fifty of the innings was telegraphed in 55 minutes. Smith, when 27, was again dropped by Langton, at point, off Bell, but Smith was eventually caught by Mitchell in the slip, off Bell (71-1-35). Bakewell batting 35.

Siedle was omitted from the side owing to knee trouble.

FIRST WICKET AT 71.

The opening stand lasted 90 minutes Barber, the next man in, survived two leg-appeals off the first two balls received, then mistimed a hook off Bell and was caught by Langton at short-leg. (77-2-1).

Bakewell was joined by Hammond who opened boldly with a couple to the off-boundaries in one over. The pair was batting when Bakewell was 47 and Hammond 15 at lunch time.

ROT SETS IN AFTER LUNCH

The attendance after lunch rose to 20 000. weather still threatening. Hammond with three off Crisp, sent up 102 in an innings that lasted two hours.

Bakewell reached his individual 50 in 121 minutes. The Bakewell-Hammond partnership which had added 46 was dissolved when Hammond was bowled by Crisp for 29. (123-3-29).

The same bowler claimed another wicket, Bakewell being clean-bowled for 63. (132-4-63).

Twenty runs were scored from the first two overs after the interval. Then Hammond appeared on play. Bakewell was out to a delivery, which came off fast from the pitch. His 63 included six fours. He gave two chances.

Wyatt and Leyland next associated, but the partnership was soon ended. Wyatt was out l.b.w. under the new rule, to Crisp for three. (141-5-3). Leyland batting eight.

RAIN STOPS PLAY.

One hundred and fifty of the innings were put on in 190 minutes, the batsmen cutting and driving with confidence. Robins who joined Leyland might have been run out when he had made 37, but Langton's wi'd throwing from extra-cover, went wide. Leyland made his individual 50 in 70 minutes in faultless play, Leyland (batting) 50 and Robins (batting) 43, with the total at 230 for five when rain fell.

SIXTH WICKET STAND YIELDS 105

Play was resumed after 10 minutes' delay. Robins, with dashing cutting and driving to leg, reached his 50 in 65 minutes. The sixth wicket partnership had added 105 runs when Leyland was caught by Mitchell in the slip off Crisp for 53 (246-6-53). Leyland played his characteristic innings, during which he hit three boundaries. Robins and Verity were batting with 65 and eight respectively, when the total was 235 for six at tea time.

ROBINS' CENTURY.

Robins scored three successive boundaries with cuts and drive, and 302 of the innings were put on after 260 minutes' play. In the same over, Verity was out l.b.w. to Langton for 16. (302-7-16).

Verity's innings had lasted 35 minutes. Tate opened with three to leg-boundaries. Robins with three singles reached his century, made in 125 minutes. Robins then in trying to hit out, was clean-bowled by Bell, for 108. (338-8-108). His was a chanceless brilliant innings, driving and cutting being his distinguishing features. He occupied the crease for 130 minutes and his chief hits were ten fours.

SCORE:

ENGLAND (First Innings)	
Bakewell b Crisp	63
Smith c Mitchell, b Bell	35
Barber c Langton, b Bell	1
Hammond b Crisp	29
Wyatt l.b.w. b Crisp	3
Leyland c Mitchell, b Crisp	53
Robins b Bell	108
Verity l.b.w. b Langton	16
Tate, c Viljoen b Vincent	34
Duckworth c Nourse, b Crisp	2
Bowes not out	0
Extras	13
Total	357

M. P. C. C.

Special Meeting Of Sunday Cancelled

MR. S. D. DEO GOES TO WARDHA

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 27

In view of the special invitation to attend the Working Committee meeting at Wardha on Monday (July 29) next, Mr. Shankarrao D. Deo, the president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, it is reliably understood, has cancelled the special meeting of the M.P.C.C. convened for to-morrow at Thana.

Tomorrow's meeting at Thana was convened (in pursuance of the resolution of the working Committee of the M. P. C. C. Poona) to consider a recommendatory resolution to the Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha that to reject the new constitution the Congress should co-operate with those parties who will accept the lead and discipline of the National Congress.

It has been suggested that the next meeting of the M. P. C. C. be convened for the purpose, on any date before A.I.C.C. meeting and after the Congress Working Committee meeting.

OPINIONS INVITED

In the meantime Mr. Deo, the president of the M. P. C. C., has invited opinions of individual members by correspondence with a view that if a proposal on the above lines comes for discussion before the Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha, he might be able to express the opinion of the M. P. C. C.

The opinions invited are on the following two points:—

With a view to reject the new constitution (1) should the Congress adopt some measures to make common cause with the other parties in the country, (2) and what should be the criterion of the Congress as regards acceptance of offices.

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JOY RIDE IN MASTER'S CAR

Driver Alleged To Have Smashed Vehicle After Knocking Down Pedestrian

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A motor-car driver went "on a spree" last night and then followed it up with a joy-ride in his master's car.

The consequences were disastrous.

He is alleged to have knocked down a pedestrian at Parel Tank Road, that night, and taking no heed of what he had done is alleged to have driven away without stopping. The car later dashed against the stone-walls that lined the road-side and was badly damaged.

The pedestrian sustained several injuries and a compound dislocation of his left foot.

The driver, who was also injured in the course of his joy-ride, was treated at the hospital

Kishan Sambhu, driver of motor-car No. Y. 9148, was placed before Mr. P. L. Thacker, at the Mazagaon Court to-day on a charge of rash and negligent driving and was ordered to be enlarged on bail.

Election Petition Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 26.

The story of how a voter by name Gulam Hussein Hassan Mahomed could not exercise his right of voting at the last general election of the Kalyan Municipality, because another man having the same name with an additional surname of Hullekh secured a voting paper about an hour before the arrival of the right person and deprived them of the franchise, was revealed in the course of the judgment delivered to-day by Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Judge of Thana, who dismissed with costs the petition filed by Mr. Ibrahimsaheb Gulam Rasul Mulla, a defeated candidate, against Mr. Mahomed Mukhram Darvesh Haji Mahomed Sidik Falke, a successful candidate, and the Kalyan Municipality for setting aside the election of the first respondent on the ground that he had committed a corrupt practice by wrongfully securing a vote by personation and for amending the result and declaring the petitioner, who had topped the unsuccessful candidates, as duly elected member of the municipality.

The election petition was filed under section 22 of the Bombay District Municipalities Act.

The Judge came to the conclusion that the first respondent did not know that Gulam Hussein Hassan Mahomed Hullekh was not a voter and that he was voting for Gulam Hussein Hassan Mahomed (without surname in the voters' list) with different address though both of them lived in the same locality. He held that it did not amount to corrupt practice and therefore dismissed the petition with costs.

Mr. M. V. Hedge, Advocate, appeared for the petitioner, and Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpure with Mr. G. G. Sindhkar for the respondents.

Appeal Against Acquittal Of Labour Leaders

Special Bench For Case Under Trades Disputes Act

The appeal against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which eight well-known Labour leaders were charged under the Trade Disputes Act in connection with the Textile Strike last year will come up for hearing before a Special Bench of two Judges of the Bombay High Court on August 21.

It will be remembered that early this year Miss Maniben Kara and Messrs. Randive, Karnik, Abdul Majid, Jogleker, Nimbker, Mahapanker and Alwe were arrested and later released on bail.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate heard the case against them under the Trade Disputes Act and finding that the allegations against the eight Labour leaders did not come under the Trade Disputes Act, discharged them.

TEST CASE

The Government has appealed against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. This measure is taken by the Government, because it was understood when they launched the Case against the Labour leaders, that this being the first case under the Trade Disputes Act, was a test case.

Great interest is being taken both by the Government and the Defence in the case as this is the First Case under the Act and the decision of the Bombay High Court is binding on all lower courts.

ARRAY OF COUNSEL

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, the Advocate-General with Dewan Bahadur Shingne and Mr. G. N. Thakore, it is understood will appear for the Government while Messrs. B. T. N. Bahadurji, B. R. Ambedker, Y. B. Rege and several others will appear for the defence.

Out of the eight labour leaders who will be charged, Mr. Randive is already in jail, having been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition and Mr. R. S. Nimbker has been taken to Madras on a charge of sedition.

He has been recently released on bail by the Madras High Court, though the Chief Presidency Magistrates of Bombay and Madras refused to grant him bail, the former having no power to do so.

"COUNTERFEIT" COIN CASE

Paraphernalia Of Factory Covers Table In Dadar Court

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rao Saheb N. P. Wagle of the Bombay C.I.D. continued his evidence to-day when the case in which Fazal Ahmad Kulasi is charged with running a factory for counterfeiting coins on a large scale, was resumed before Mr. A. F. Coelho at the Dadar Court.

The tables in the Court were covered with innumerable articles seized from the house at Cadel Road, where the alleged counterfeiting took place.

The Rao Saheb narrated in detail the articles found in the three rooms. Various implements like measure gauge, a pocket containing metal dust, sand paper for polishing metal, eighteen pieces of white metal of the size of a rupee and 1196 coins were seized from the table in the front room alone.

Costly woollen suits were found in a suit case also in the front room.

Numerous photographs of the various machines were produced in the Court.

All the articles, divided into three sections—of coins, instruments, and materials were sent by the C.I.D. for examination to the Government mint.

The case was adjourned to Wednesday for the evidence of the approver.

The King and the Queen will be going to Cowes on Tuesday where they will remain for about a fortnight and then return to Buckingham Palace for a short stay. Their Majesties will then go to Sandringham.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 13, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 26, 1354
Parsi: Behman 25, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.
Hightide: 11-19; 23-00.
Lowtide: 4-19; 17-30

MONDAY, July 29.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 31.

Muncipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

W. I. A. A. Dinner, 8-30 p.m.—Taj Mahal Hotel—Mock Trial and further discussion on "Should Electric Horns be prohibited or not."—Dress optional.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Erroneous View of Universe".

QUETTA 'QUAKE RELIEF COMMITTEE, MATUNGA.

A general body meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

DOMESTIC HYGIENE AND MOTHERCRAFT.

Under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association Dr. Miss L. S. Mankar will conduct a free course of lectures for ladies in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft in English every Sunday at 3-30 p.m. from the 28th inst. at the City High School, Thakurdwar Tram-Terminus. Certificates are awarded

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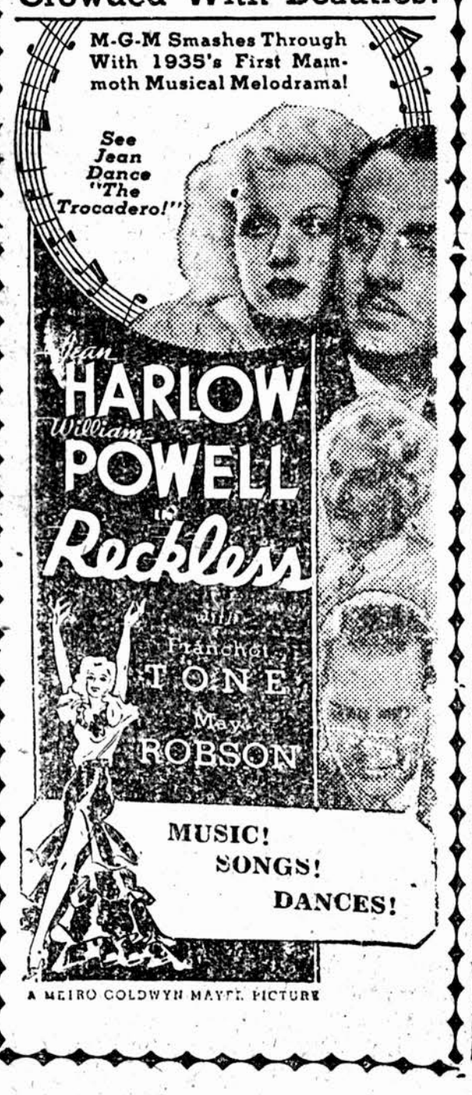

A METRO GOLDWYN MAYER PICTURE

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of the New Offices of the B. P. C. C. at the Congress House.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will unfurl the Flag.

AT PAREL.

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee "The National Flag Salutation" will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp at the Committee's Office Parel Poibavdi.

IN A WARD.

Under the auspices of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at 28 Monordas Street Holi Chakla.

The adjourned Council meeting will be held at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day in the office at 28 Manordas Street Holi Chakla.

VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Brahma Nivas when Pro. M. D. Altekar will preside.

Shriman Pandit Ramanath Tripathi of Marwari Vidyalaya will deliver a public lecture on "Katho-Panishad".

BHARAT MITRA MANDAL, ANDHERI.

The fourth Annual General Meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandal's Hall at Andheri.

NIGAMANTHA MAHA DESIKAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, Sri Ramanuja's Monthly Thirunakshatram Festival will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) between 8 to 9-30 p.m. in the Sabha premises at Visrani Nivas Outhouse, Matunga, G.I.P.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K A. Padhye, in the 'Ananda Vihara', near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on 'Asok and Buddhism'-Continued.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

3 Arts Circle has arranged a delightful evenings entertainment, and meets at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Aiwane' Rifat, to enjoy the dances by little Anjili Kumari Hora, Kumari Nibarika Divetia, ("Pujarini" and "Snake Charmer Dance") and Kumari Kaushalya will play on the "Tabla Tarang". Other items include Mr. Mongre's Indian Raags on Mandolin."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSN.

The third annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association will be held in the premises of the Association, Asthika Samaj Building, Kings' Circle, Matunga, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday)

THE MAPUCA UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the St. Sebastian Goan High School, Dabul.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN MITRA MANDAL.

A general meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Maratha High School.

Y. M. C. A.

To-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. Fr. Ronald Freeman will speak at the Y.M.C.A. Reynolds Road, Byculla on "St. Augustine". Mr. J. Callan, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., will preside.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Girgaon Back Road.

LATE PROF. M. G. SASTRI.

A public meeting to express sorrow and to convey condolence on account of the death of the great Sanskrit Scholar Pro. Maganlal Ganpatiram Shastri will be held under the presidentship of His Holiness Goswami Shri 108 Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank Rd., at 6 p.m (B.T.) to-day (Sunday).

TAMIL ARYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha a discourse on Vedic Dharma will be conducted to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Chabildas High School, Dadar (B.B C.I.)

'SERMON ON DNANESHWARI'

Under the auspices of the Narendra Granth Sangrah Dadar, Swami Gunatitanand, Shri Ramkrishna Mission Khar, will deliver a public Sermon on Dnaneshwari to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m in Dhuru Hall.

"YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION."

Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, will deliver his 3rd lecture on "Aryan Culture and Civilization" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION KALYAN.

There will be a public meeting of the Andhras of Kalyan in their Association Hall at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) to celebrate the Anniversary of late Andhra Ratna Duggirala Gopala Krishnayya Garu.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE.

The Jewish Liturgy study class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. B. Vaankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Marathi.

SANGLI SANGH, BOMBAY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Sangli Sangh will be held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. and will be followed by a Social Gathering of residents of Sangli at present in Bombay.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Members of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen will debate on "Personality is an acquirable thing" to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Jamiat's Hall. Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan will propose and Mr. Yacub R. K. Thaver will oppose.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Devil is a Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

CAPITOL—"Sanders of the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Reckless" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

WEST END—"Desh Dasi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"The Dancer of the Temple" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Blood Feud" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

SWASTIK—"Asmat-Ka-Moti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Whole Town's Talking" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Fashionable India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

GLOBE—"Fighting Blood" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

SUNDAY, July 28.

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Sports Talk.* 7-45 p m The B B C Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conducted by Peter Montgomery. 8-15 p.m. A Religious Service.* relayed from the Keswick Convention Tent. 9 p.m. The B B C Orchestra (Section C), conducted by Herbert Carruthers. 10 p m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording

BOMBAY PROGRAMMES

SUNDAY, July 28.

10-30 a.m. Concert of Light Music. Master Vasant. 12 noon. Sunday Celebrity Concert. Records. The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. 1-30 p.m Close down. 5 p.m. The V U B. Ensemble. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Relayed from St Thomas' Cathedral. 7-30 p.m. Empire relay 8-15 p.m Weather Report and News 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi 8-45 p.m. Musical Concert. 10 p. m. Close down

SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There will be a monthly Flag Salutation to-day (Sunday) at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.) in Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

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Big Issues Before Congress Cabinet

No Decision Likely On Question Of Acceptance Of Office

Working Committee Will Order Organisation Of Electorates To Ensure Return Of All Congress Nominees

WARDHA, July 27.

With the arrival here of the Congress President and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in connection with the ensuing meeting of the Congress Working Committee, the usual calm and serene atmosphere of the Satyagraha Ashram is disturbed once again with discussions and speculations on diverse political issues. Although the majority of the members of the Working Committee and other prominent leaders, who have been invited to participate in the deliberations on the momentous issues awaiting solution have not yet arrived, the Big Three of the Congress Cabinet, namely Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj have been constantly holding informal conference among themselves with occasional guidance from Mahatma Gandhi on broad questions of policy and tactics.

It seems clear now that the venue of this meeting of the Working Committee must have been purposely selected so as to enable the Congress leaders to secure, indirectly though, the benefit of consultation with Gandhiji in regard to the most important problem that has confronted the Congress Cabinet ever since the suspension of Civil Disobedience, namely, whether or not Congress nominees in the different provincial legislatures constituted under the new reforms should accept office as Ministers.

No Changers In Opposition

Before arriving at a satisfactory decision on this knotty question, the Working Committee will, no doubt, take into consideration the opinions already expressed by different sections of Congressmen throughout the country. Broadly speaking, the Congress Socialists and the Orthodox Congressmen belonging to the old "No-Change" school of thought are against the acceptance of office while the Congress Parliamentarians are generally believed to favour the acceptance of Ministry provided certain well-defined contingencies are fulfilled. The former group is likely to be represented at the meeting by Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon while the latter will, it is understood, have its spokesmen in Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Satyamurthi.

Those who are opposed to the acceptance of office by Congressmen are reported to hold the view that further slackening at this stage of the Congress policy, hitherto followed, of dissociation from the sham constitution vouchsafed to this country would, by a slow but imperceptible process, degenerate into co-operation of the "Liberal" brand and thus spread demoralisation in the Congress ranks. Left to themselves, this group would not touch the reformed constitution even with a pair of tongs, but would like all Congressmen to concentrate their attention and energy entirely to the bringing about of mass awakening throughout the length and breadth of the country by which alone, they claim, the necessary "sanction" for enforcing the National Demand, already formulated by the Congress, can be forged. But since the Congress must contest the elections in view of Gandhiji's dictum that the Parliamentary section of the Congress should continue to function even if the Civil Resistance programme is resumed at some future date, the utmost that this group, it is understood, would be prepared to concede is to allow the Congress nominees to safeguard national interests by forming solid and disciplined "Opposition Blocs" in the different provincial legislatures.

National Interests Must Not Suffer

The other group which favours acceptance of office will, it is understood, contend that the experience of the last few years has amply proved that national interests cannot be adequately safeguarded by Congressmen functioning simply as "Opposition Bloc" in the different legislatures, unless they are enabled to prevent mischief at its source by being permitted to accept office. In support of this contention they argue that during the last few years the Government had utilised the central as well as provincial legislatures, —servile as they were, to get any number of reactionary measures passed which have tended to prejudicially affect the national interests in almost every direction. In the provincial legislatures constituted under the new reforms, they point out, all measures, good, bad or indifferent, will have to be initiated by "Popular Ministers," and if these "key positions" are occupied by Congress nominees who pledge themselves to remain absolutely loyal to the Congress ideals in spite of all temptations, nothing but national welfare can come out of the experiment.

Must Obey Congress Mandate

Accordingly, they suggest that if Congress nominees are returned in sufficient majority to the provincial Councils, and not otherwise, the Congress groups should be permitted to accept office subject to their definitely binding themselves to obey implicitly all mandates and directions that may be issued from time to time by the Congress Working Committee for their guidance. Congress nominees when in office they further maintain, must shape the entire legislative programme in their respective provinces in strict conformity with the Congress programme including such items as:—(i) amelioration of the miserable lot of the masses; (ii) spread of free primary education, improvement of rural sanitation, relief of agricultural indebtedness; (iii) curtailment of the top-heavy administrative costs; (iv) repeal of the repressive laws which have come in the wake of the Civil Resistance movement; (v) encouragement of indigenous industries and general revival of trade and commerce. If such a legislative programme is uniformly initiated by the Congress Ministers in the different provinces, it would, they claim, benefit all communities alike and also, go far enough to disarm the opposition and suspicion of the Muslims and other minority interests which it is expected, would then be gradually inclined to support the Congress.

Now, the question about which the greatest suspense hangs throughout the country is what lead will the Working Committee give on this most crucial issue. As far as can be gathered from the trend of informal discussions among the Congress leaders assembled here, the Working Committee while declaring that the views expressed by it on the White Paper proposals at its Patna sitting in December last will apply in toto to the constitution envisaged in the new India Bill, would decide to contest on behalf of the Congress the next general elections for the provincial legislatures so as to prevent these being filled up by non-Congress elements who cannot be depended upon to pursue a bold programme of all-round national advancement.

Educate Electorate

As regards the question of the acceptance of office by Congressmen under the reformed constitution, informed circles here are of the opinion that the Working Committee would not like to come to a final decision here and now and would prefer to let the country have more time to consider the "pros" and "cons" of this most important issue in view of the fact that the new constitution is not likely to come into operation in any case before the beginning of 1937. Meanwhile, it is suggested that the Working Committee will issue urgent instructions to the provincial Congress Committees emphasising the need for taking all steps forthwith to organise and educate the electorates throughout their respective jurisdictions so as to ensure the return of Congress nominees to the provincial legislatures in overwhelming majorities at the next general elections to be held in October or November 1936.

The resolution adopted by the States' People's Conference recently held at Poona requesting the Working Committee to clearly define the position of the Congress in regard to the States People in view of the alleged reactionary views expressed by Mr Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, in the course of a speech at Mysore some time back, will next engage the attention of the Committee. The impression which prevails among Congress circles here is that the Working Committee will not be prepared at this stage to advance further than the position taken up by the Congress in the matter of the States People at its Calcutta Session in 1928. As for the observations of Mr. Desai which seem to have given rise to a lot of misapprehension in the minds of the States People, the Working Committee will in all probability, hold that they cannot be interpreted to run counter to the spirit of the Calcutta resolution referred to.

A prominent Congress leader who is known to be very sympathetic towards the cause of the States People was heard to express the opinion that the Working Committee would not be justified in doing anything at this stage in regard to the States People which might be calculated to needlessly antagonise the rulers of the Indian States. An aggressive attitude on the part of the Congress in the interest of the States people in the present circumstances, he opined, would not be helpful either to the States people themselves or to the country as a whole. That being so, the best course would be to continue the present attitude of neutrality and non-interference which might serve as an inducement to the representatives of the States in the Federal Legislature to adopt a sympathetic attitude towards the programme of the Congress Party and thus counter-balance, to some extent, the effect of the undue weightage given to them in the New Constitution.

After these two items are disposed of the Committee will pass on to the consideration of the situation brought on by the 'quake disaster at Quetta and other issues of lesser importance. —United Press.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN GANWAR

Dying Declaration Of Victims Recorded

PATNA, JULY 26.

Further enquiries made in connection with the recent bomb explosion incident at Ganwar, a village within the jurisdiction of Madhubani Sub-Division, in which one youth succumbed to the injuries and three others were severely wounded and are lying in a precarious condition in hospital, go to show that dying declarations of two of them are being recorded in the presence of Mr. M. S. Rao, I.C.S., S.D.O. of Madhubani, under strict police guard.

It is learnt a number of houses were raided in Ganwar and a few arrests made. Besides some proscribed books and objectionable pamphlets, nothing incriminating is said to have been found.—United Pres.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER

Beggar Killed "At Dictates Of Kali"

PATNA, JULY 26.

A report of a cold-blooded murder in broad day light has just been received from Ghatsila in Singhbhoom district.

It appears that a beggar woman visited the house of one Netali Bagil in village Chandra Rekha in the midday for alms, when the latter came out from inside and severed her head from the body at a single stroke of a 'dao' that he had at the time.

Accused who was arrested forthwith is said to have stated to the police that he killed the woman at the dictates of the goddess Kali.—United Press.

ASSAULT ON JUBBULPORE VILLAGER

King's Regiment Contribute To Fund For Victim's Family

SIMLA, July 27.

It is understood that all ranks in the King's Regiment at Jubbulpore have contributed a rupee each towards the support of the family of the man who was killed in the recent affray. The court of inquiry is still sitting and examining witnesses with a view to identify the ringleaders who took part in the raid on the village. No woman has yet complained of having been molested by a soldier.

Troops are no longer confined to Barracks but have been forbidden to enter those villages that were involved in the recent trouble.—A.P.

Twenty houses were destroyed in the South Ambalakara Street, Kondayampet within the jurisdiction of Srirangam municipality as the result of a disastrous fire

NEW LIFE FOR DANUBIAN PACT

Main Points Of Project Include Non-Interference In Internal Affairs

ROME, July 26.

The Danubian pact received new life as the result of a project submitted by France and Italy to Austria, Hungary, and the Little Entente who are understood to be favourably disposed to it.

The main points are the affirmation of the Austrian independence, affirmation of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, including propaganda, no aggression and no aid to the aggressor, and consultation in the event of any signatory breaking the pact.

The draft has been submitted to Germany, who it is understood, is not likely to accept the pact unless the bilateral agreements are expressly excluded, and it is believed at present that there is no mention of bilateral agreements which are not sufficient to obtain Germany's approval.

It is stated here that there is an idea of proceeding with the signing, even if Germany does not participate. The project is also being submitted to Britain and Poland.—Reuter.

LICENSE FEES IN POONA CANTONMENT

Grain Merchants Wire To Govt. To Notify Reduced Rates

POONA, July 25.

Mr. Maganbhai I. Patel, President, Poona Cantonment Grain Merchants' Association, has wired to the Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Bombay, as follows:—

"Ref. Government Notification No. 6796 G. 24 of June 4, '35, the Commissioner, C.D. informs in his letter No. M.I.L. 162, dated the 19th July, 1935, that the Poona Collector has already been asked to instruct the Cantonment Authority to issue the notification levying license fees at reduced rates. Notwithstanding this the Cantonment Authority, being in want of official sanction, declines to levy reduced rates of license fees and notices are being issued against the merchants asking them to pay Rs. 54 instead of Rs. 10, as license fees. Hence considerable sensation prevails amonst the grain merchants. Please intervene immediately, and see that a Notification to that effect be published in the next "Government Gazette," in the meantime inform the Cantonment Authority to levy license fees, at reduced rates, in anticipation of the sanction."

NERBUDA IN FLOODS

JUBBULPORE, July 26

Jubbulpore is having a heavy downpour for the last four days and the clouds are still stormy Due to the incessant rains, the river Nerbuda is reported to be in floods.

The drainage of the Omtinullah, which was constructed at the cost of Rs. 40,000 by the local Municipality, has been considerably damaged by the heavy rush of the water.

A further loan of Rs. 20,000 has been demanded by the local Municipality from the local Government for completing the scheme of canalising the Omtinullah, but this request has received no response from the Government so far.—United Press.

It All Depends On Abyssinia

League Council Will Attempt To Induce Her To Accept Conciliation Procedure

GENEVA, July 26.

A somewhat more optimistic feeling prevails here regarding next week's council meeting. It is expected that strong pressure will be brought to bear on Abyssinia to induce her to accept the continuation of the conciliation procedure and the appointment of a fifth arbitrator.

If Abyssinia agrees the Council will reaffirm Article V of the Italo-Abyssinian Treaty of 1928 whereby both agree not to resort to arms, and the meeting may terminate within 48 hours.

If Abyssinia insists on a full discussion of the whole situation, including her proposals to send neutral observers to the spot, a grave situation may develop.—Reuter.

WILL ITALY ATTEND LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

Issue Depends On Reply Of Abyssinians

GENEVA, July 27.

It is decided the League Council will meet on 31st July. No definite reply as to whether they would attend the meeting has been given by Italy.

Rome.—It is believed Italy will not attend the League Council meeting, if discussions include other subjects of dispute than the frontier incidents. They are awaiting the Abyssinians' reply to their inquiry to this. Italy reserves the right, however, to present a statement whether she attends the League meeting or not.—Reuter.

DOOMED MEN LACK EDUCATION

TUCKER PRISON FARM, Ark. (By Mail).

The best educated of the six men in death row here quit school at the fourth grade.

Two of them had no education, two had reached the third grade, and one attended second grade.

The local Government has decided to allot a special day, namely, August 17 at the next session of the C. P. Council for discussing the report of the Delimitation Committee.—United Press.

STEEL HELMETS DISSOLVED

New Decree Bans Organisation Throughout Prussia

BERLIN, July 26

The Steel Helmates' ex-Service Organisation is dissolved throughout Prussia.—Reuter.

It will be recalled that drastic measures against the Steel Helmates were decreed last week. The Secret State Police at Silesia had ordered dissolution of all Steel Helmate Organisations in the districts of Breslau, Lieguitz and Oppela.

Several High Officers of this organisation in Thuringia were taken in "protective custody" and later sent to the Concentration Camp for alleged offences against the authority of the State, and making contemptuous remarks about certain Nazi Organisations.

50 KILLED IN FACTORY EXPLOSION

(Special Cable)

TURIN, July 27.

It is believed 50 have been killed in an explosion in a powder factory at Varese, near here.

PROVIDING SCOPE FOR "HONEST DISSENTIENTS"

Move For New All-India Party By Messrs. Aney, Kelkar, Moonje, Mehta And Co.

POONA, July 27.

The formation of an All-India Political Party having the same ideal and objective as the Congress, by the fusion of Nationalists and Democratic parties, is the theme of a lengthy draft manifesto issued over the signatures of Messrs. Aney and Kelkar, Dr. Moonje, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Mr. J. M. Mehta and others, which will be considered at a meeting of the Council of the Democratic Swaraj Party at Akola on August 1.

WHERE IT DIFFERS FROM CONGRESS

The party will differ from the Congress mainly in the attitude to the Communal Award, States Subjects and legislation in religious matters, and will stand for acceptance of offices.

The signatories, while regarding the Congress as the Premier Political Party in the country, feel that there is growing tendency in the Congress towards rigidity in the choice of means and methods as evidenced by changes in the Congress constitution, and the Congress banner is becoming too narrow to cover honest dissentients.

"UNDERSTANDING WITH CONGRESS"

The party will endeavour to come to an understanding with the Congress for the purpose, among others, of fighting the elections to the legislatures and work in them and for carrying on otherwise national struggle for freedom. The Party also believe in direct action as an extreme measure on the failure of other constitutional methods.—A. P.

Dr. Y. Nadgir, ex-Dean of the Grant Medical College, who died recently in Belgaum.

MAHARAJA PLEADS FOR TOLERANCE

Says Hindus And Muslims Have Common Aspirations

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 26.

Expressing good wishes for the future of the Central Hindu Society of Britain at a reception which the society gave in his honour, the Maharaja of Dewas, Junior, said the necessity of such an organisation under sectarian denomination might be questioned at a time when the Federation was on the point of emerging from Parliament, but while wholeheartedly subscribing to the doctrine of one united India he was of the opinion that it was necessary for the different members of the body politic to achieve its full and healthy growth to contribute to the common standard of development. Care must be taken to direct all endeavour towards the achievement of the common goal.

He said, "I have no doubt that is the very principle upon which the work of our Mussulman brothers is conducted and I think we cannot do better than imitate their good example. They are as much Indians as we, and therefore, our and their aspirations are really identical".

The Maharaja concluded reminding the Central Society of the need of living up to Hinduism's ideals of tolerance, brotherhood and service.

Addresses on the meaning of Hinduism were given by Swami Bon of the Gaudiya mission and Professor Haripraad Shastri.

DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 26.

A "Council of action' comprising of the representatives of all Government departments is appointed to develop civil aviation announced Sir Cunliffe Lister at the opening of the Newcastle-on-Tyne's new airport Woolsington."

The council's terms of reference were to consider how Government and local authorities could promote civil aviation, taking into account of the requirements of the post office and other forms of transport.

U. S. SILVER PURCHASE LAW

WASHINGTON, July 26.

The suggestion made by 46 Senators that Government should continue buying silver in order to raise the price has brought a reply from President Roosevelt that he would execute the Silver Purchase Law in a manner most advantageous to public interests.

He adds that he is complying with the broad objective of the Silver Act of attaining wider monetary use of silver, but such particulars as the amount and price of day to day purchases and the issuance of silver certificates in excess of the cost of silver must be left to the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the law provided.—Reuter.

OLD WAR ENEMIES MEET

LORAIN, Ohio (By Mail).

German and Austrian veterans now living here were recently the dinner guests of American soldiers they opposed in the trenches during the World War.

The Laxmi Narayan temp le at Madhav Baugh was visited by thousands of Hindu women devotees on the Gauri Pujan day.

ON FINANCIAL GROUNDS

Lower Class Passengers Denied Special Holiday Concession

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR July 26.

Extension of Christmas and Easter Holiday concession, extension of period of Diwali concession and increase of free allowance of luggage to third class passengers from 25 to 30 seers, were some of the subjects discussed at the 34th meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Nagpur.

With regard to the extension of Christmas and Easter Holiday concession tickets of lower class passengers between any two stations, the chairman stated that at the last meeting members were informed that the introduction of the suggestion to extend the issue of Christmas and Easter holiday concession tickets to lower class passengers was not commercially justified and a member enquired whether any experiments had been made before arriving at this decision. The Chairman stated that the question had been carefully considered and experiments had been made in this connection between certain stations and the results did not indicate that the proposal would be financially justified.

DIWALI CONCESSION.

Regarding the suggestion of a member that the period of availablity of Diwali concession tickets should be extended to three or four weeks, the Chairman informed that it had been decided to extend the period from 17 days at present allowed to 23 days. The issue of these tickets would commence 10 days before the Diwali Holidays and cease on the last day of the holidays i.e. for the 13 days. The tickets would be made available for 10 days after the Diwali holidays that is 23 days in all.

With regarding to the increase of free allowance of luggage to third class passengers from 25 to 30 seers, the Chairman stated that from 15th December 1929 the free allowance to third class passengers was increased from 15 seers to the present 25 seers. It was then estimated that the railway would lose thereby two lakhs of rupees per year. Any further increase could not be faced at the present time due to financial stringency. Besides, an increase in the free allowance for third class passengers would also necessitate increases for Intermediate and Second class passengers and cause still further loss to the railway. Another factor was that as third class passengers generally took their luggage with them in their compartments this would tend to cause congestion in carriages and resultant inconvenience to passengers. The proposal was, therefore, dropped.

In The Legislative Front

Congress Party's Work In Assembly Explained In Bulletins

MADRAS, July 24.

Messrs. S. Satyamurti and Nilkantha Das, Secretaries of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, have brought out a series of bulletins regarding the work of the Congress Party in the Assembly during the Delhi session from January to April 1935.

They say "the Party believes that facts are more eloquent than laboured arguments. In that belief the Party publishes a series of Bulletins giving a plain, unvarnished tale of its work. It is content to be judged by the public on that work."

THE ONLY SANCTION.

The first bulletin summarises more or less in a tabloid form the work of the Party under various headings and subsequent bulletins give a more detailed account of the work under respective heads. The Secretaries add: "The Party has striven to do its best by the country in spite of tremendous odds. Its only sanction is public opinion. It will always strive to cultivate, in the future as in the past, that public opinion by honest, strenuous and disinterested work."

J.P.C. REPORT & COMMUNAL AWARD.

The second bulletin deals with the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report. It says: "The Congress Party succeeded in persuading the Assembly to practically reject the Report, which is the basis of the Government of India Bill." It further says: "The Congress Party's attitude in the Assembly on the question of the Communal Award has been criticised in some quarters. The Congress Party went to the polls on this specific issue of neither accepting nor rejecting the Communal Award, pending an agreed settlement among the communities concerned, and received a definite mandate to that effect. It carried out that mandate by putting forward its own motion recommending such neutrality. When that was defeated, the Congress Party remained neutral on Mr. Jinnah's motion, accepting the communal award for the present. That was the only way for the Congress Party to effectuate its neutrality."

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The third bulletin dealing with Imperial Preference says: "The Congress is not against mutually advantageous economic adjustments between India and the rest of the world. But such adjustments must be made by India of her own free will and be consistent with her best and most permanent interests. That attitude of the Congress is made clear in the discussion and voting on the Indo-British Trade Agreement. The position is explained fully in this Bulletin."

In the fourth Bulletin it is pointed that the Congress party took every possible opportunity to ventilate important public grievances by means of adjournment motions a well-known Parliamentary method."

WELFARE WORK.

The fifth bulletin deals with non-official resolutions and observes inter alia "Only three days were available during this session for resolutions by non-official members. On these days the Congress Party either initiated or supported resolutions for the welfare of the people of this country. These resolutions were always carried sometimes inspite of Government opposition.

The sixth bulletin deals with Indian railways, their administration and finance. The seventh bulletin gives a survey of the activities of the Congress members in the Assembly in the first session in regard to matters affecting Labour.—A. P.

GIRL SOLD AND KIDNAPPED

Amazing Story Of Trafficking Revealed In New Delhi Trial

NEW DELHI, July 26.

Two girl traffickers. Sultan and Nathu, were hauled up before Mr. S. M. Rashid, First Class Magistrate, New Delhi, under Section 109 Cr. P. C. on the charge of concealing in a house a young girl.

The prosecution story is that the two persons were professional dealers in girls, and their "modus operandi" was that they had a Hindu girl in their possession and they occasionally sold her to some buyer and then kidnapped her and re-sold her to some other person.

Last time they sold the girl for Rs. 100 to one Abdul Gaffar in New Delhi. The accused, in accordance with their practice, decided to kidnap the girl again. On the night of the occurrence when the accused were hiding in a place near the residence of Abdul they were caught and handed over to the police.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and bound them over in a security of Rs. 500 each for six months.—United Press.

NO INTENTION TO COMMIT MURDER

Son Gets 3 Months' Jail For Killing Mother

TINNEVELLY, July 26.

Maria Anthoni Nadar stood charged under section 302 with having murdered his aged mother on the night of February 19. last at Karuthapuliyeor village because, according to the prosecution, she also joined the villagers in scolding the accused for having stolen some article.

The Sessions Judge found there was no intention on the part of the accused to commit murder. He, however, found the accused guilty under section 325 I.P.C (voluntarily causing grievous hurt) and sentenced him to three years rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

EIGHTH INSTALMENT OF THRILLING SERIAL STORY

"The Monster of the Loch"

THE HORROR APPEARS!

By W. J. MAKIN

(COPYRIGHT RESERVED)

TO REFRESH YOUR MEMORY:—

Peter Hayton, a newspaper reporter, who is telling the story, is, together with Jonathan Jow, an authority on prehistoric monsters, investigating the mystery of the Loch Lare monster.

Martin Benson, the owner of the island in the loch who invited Jonathan Jow to his castle to dispel rumours of the monster, goes out in the loch, and Jow and Hayton follow him. They see another boat. It is David Norway, *the mad scientist who created the monster.* They see a platfofrm near the cliffs. Benson and his butler, Finch, are standing on it, and a diver is in the water *searching for lost jewels.*

Suddenly there is the noise of yet another boat approaching. A voice says: "Put up your hands. Mister Martin Benson!"

It is Sam Oppermann, Benson's deadly enemy, with two other men!

A struggle ensues, and Benson, shot dead by Oppermann, rolls over into the water. Suddenly Oppermann points a trembling finger into the water and screams—"Look! The Monster!"

(NOW READ ON):—

CHAPTER 19

All on the platfform turned quickly. That scream in the night from Oppermann chilled my spine. I also gazed in the direction he pointed. Something like a huge maelstrom was swirling there. A tumult of waters circled with foam. The black waters were threshed by white. They suddenly parted and a slimy mountain heaved up.

"By heaven, it is the monster!" I yelled.

They heard me on the floating platform, but they were all staring in terror at the sight. The monstrous head of the beast was appearing. It was scaly, with wicked eyes leering down upon the puny men on the raft. It was the head of a gigantic turtle. "A plesiosaur!" muttered the excited Jonathan Jow at my side.

Almost instantly there was a deafening report at my side. It was so sudden that I almost pitched into the water. I had not noticed that Jonathan Jow had brought a rifle with him, that he had calmly crouched down in the bows, sighted and fired at the monster.

There was a tremendous roar and flurry of waters. Obviously, the monster had been hit. Jonathan Jow was a deadly shot. But no ordinary bullet could kill that beast. It raised half its gigantic body out of the water; we saw the arched, slimy back, the barrel-shaped body, and two huge flappers that came into the air and struck the waters with a re-sounding thwack. The next moment it had dived, leaving only an eddy and circling of the waters.

Jonathan Jow still crouched in the boat, his cheek resting against the barrel of the rifle. Desperately, I tried to steady the little boat against the wash of that diving monster as we bumped against the cliffs. I peered anxiously at the black surface, waiting for the monster to break forth again. I was aware that Sam Oppermann had jumped into the motor-launch, grabbed the box of treasure, collected his two accomplices and was chugging away for the village.

Finch was on his knees on the platform, begging desperately to be taken off. The diver, still in his rubber suit, sat there stupidly. But Sam Oppermann was not concerned with the men on the raft. He was only too anxious to save his own skin and the treasure for which he had murdered.

"Take the oars and get to the floating platform!" commanded Jonathan Jow.

There was something in the tone of his voice that made me scramble to obey.

"What about Oppermann?" I ventured. "He's getting clean away."

"No, he isn't," said Jonathan Jow. "He'll find a very determined police-inspector and a posse of police from Edinburgh waiting for him when he reaches the shores of the loch. I arranged for them to be here when I telephoned this morning."

Jonathan Jow had forgotten nothing. And I felt that if anyone could kill this prehistoric monster now scoring the black depths in its agony, it would be this big-game hunter from the jungle. I bent to the oars. In a few minutes we were alongside the floating platform. Jonathan Jow sprang aboard.

"Pull yourself together, Finch!" he snapped. "Get to work and release that diver."

The grovelling man recognised the tone of authority. "Yes, sir."

Jonathan Jow, rifle in hand, still peered in the direction of the black cliffs from which we had just come.

Suddenly, out of the darkness, came a familiar voice.

"Peter darling. Isn't this just going to be the greatest newspaper story ever?"

I swung round. A little rowing boat was crossing the shaft of moonlight. And, there, seated in it, alone, was my rival, Jill Johnson!

"Damn that woman!" I exploded. "She's been following us."

"Tell her to get away, quick!" ordered Jonathan Jow. "Doesn't she realise the terrible danger?"

I stood on the platform and yelled. She waved back, cheerily. Nothing could deter the woman-reporter of the "Daily Picture." Although I stormed and cursed, I felt a growing admiration for her pluck, even if it was foolhardy.

"I'll be with you in a moment, Peter, dear," she laughed, and took up the oars again.

But even as she was emerging from the shaft of moonlight, the horrible thing happened. Once again, the maelstrom of waters appeared. Jonathan Jow knelt down, the rifle to his cheek.

"Don't fire, for God's sake!" I cried. "You'll hit her."

"Better kill her with a bullet than let the monster get her," he replied, coldly.

The slimy back came swirling out of the water. Jill saw it and screamed. Her screams went echoing among the mountains. Slowly, the head appeared. The wicked eyes mesmerised the girl. She stood upright in the little boat, her mouth open, all power of screaming gone.

Instinctively, I realised that Jonathan Jow was about to fire. I lurched against him. But at the same moment he had fired.

"You damned fool!" snarled Jonathan Jow.

But I cared nothing for his anger. I was staring at that pathetic figure in the little boat. The huge, turtle-like head swirled towards her. A black fin came out of the water and struck at the boat. It was smashed like matchwood. And I saw the monster swirling towards her . . .

CHAPTER 20

Jill Seized By The Monster!

I must have collapsed, sobbing, on that swaying platform. I felt the hand of Jonathan Jow, gently on my shoulder

"*I'm sorry, my dear boy,*" he said. "I was only doing what I thought best."

I nodded, in dumb misery.

"She was a brave girl," went on Jonathan Jow. "But a fool to risk her life on Loch Lare."

"She was the only girl, so far as I'm concerned," I heard myself saying.

"I know," nodded Jonathan Jow. "I guessed it, even from the beginning."

"And now she's a victim of that hellish monster, a madman's experiment," I groaned.

"Yet there might still be a chance," mused Jonathan Jow.

"A chance?" I looked up eagerly. "What d'you mean?"

The water lapped against the floating platform as the man of the jungle talked quietly but with a growing excitement.

"Ever seen a crocodile kill? But then, of course, you haven't. Once on the Zambesi I had a native servant, loitering near the river bank, suddenly dragged into the water by a waiting crocodile. He gave a shout, but the reptile was away with him before we reached the spot.

"But we knew that reptiles of this kind never like their meat fresh. Crocodiles had a habit of dragging their prey—a buck, a zebra, or whatever it might be—beneath the water and to some cave or lair where the kill was left for future digesting when the meat was high."

"Don't"! I cried, miserably, thinking of Jill Johnson.

"In the case of this native boy," went on Jonathan Jow. "we decided to dig for him in a crocodile lair on the opposite bank of the river. And after an hour's work, we brought daylight to a submerged cave where the native lay senseless on a ledge. He was

(Continued on page 38.)

"MY MOST THRILLING EXPERIENCE"

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to relate the most thrilling incident of which they have been personal witnesses or the most thrilling experience which they personally have undergone, in their life-time so far.

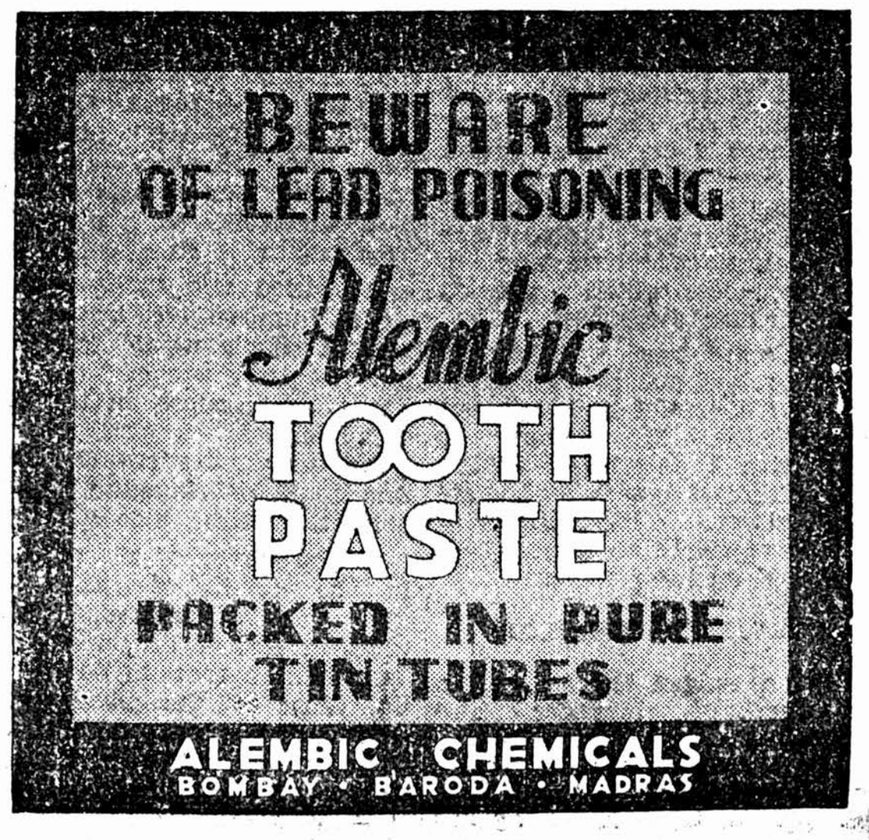
The sender of the most interesting, but genuinely true story of such an incident or experience, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 1,000 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 5th August, 1935.

The result of the competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 18th August, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.



MYSTERIES OF INDIAN MAGIC

Englishman Relates His Weird Experiences: Prophecy Of Death That Came True

There must be few who have not heard at some time or another of the skill of the Indian jugglers. The story of the rope trick has travelled far and wide. Many people assert that it is a myth, a product of an ultra fertile, mind, and the subject has been one of endless controversy, (writes Mr. Ronald Duncan in John O' London's Weekly."

I myself have never seen the trick performed, nor do I know of anyone who has, so I am unable to range myself on either side. But I have attended many conjuring performances in India, some exceedingly clever, other mediocre. There was one occasion, however, when I had a trick played on me—if you can call it by that name—which I think is worth recording and which provides food for thought.

A STRANGE CARD TRICK

I was stationed at Ambala, in the Punjab. One day I was asked out to dinner, and the invitation told me that an Indian conjuror would give a performance afterwards. A party of ten sat down to table that night, and after dinner we assembled in the comfortable drawing-room. The conjuror, who was waiting outside on the veranda, was then summoned.

He was a Mohammedan, well past middle age, with a benign face and a straggling red beard, which would ordinarily have been grey if it had not been dyed. He brought with him a bag full of the usual gadgets—cards, bits of rope, small fibre boxes, metal rings—which he proceeded to lay out on the ground. He had no assistant.

The first part of the performance was in no way out of the ordinary. Then he asked if one of us was prepared to carry out his most difficult trick with some little help on his part. "It is a secret which is known to few," he added. "The sahib or mem-sahib will be blindfolded. The others will, unknown to him, select a card from a pack and will shuffle. The blindfolded one, without touching the pack, will then say which card they have selected."

I offered myself for the part. The old conjuror wanted to blindfold me with some cloth which he extracted from his bag, but feeling that this might be somewhat unhygienic, I produced my own handkerchief, and with that and a scarf my face was so securely bound that I could see nothing whatever. Apparently the old conjuror himself stood about a yard from me.

I heard much giggling from the others. At the same time I experienced a curious sensation creeping over my body. It was indefinable. A sort of numbness; that was all. My brain was entirely alert, but there was a bodily heaviness which worried me, a peculiar aloofness.

"Which card have we chosen?" someone asked out of the darkness. Of course, I had not got the least idea. It seemed so absurd, and I determned that I would hazard no guess, so I remained silent. The dullness of my body appeared to increse, but I remained mentally alert.

I AM DUMBFOUNDED

All of a sudden there was a loud chorus of laughter and approval.

"Isn't it wonderful? I can't think how he does it," someone said. "Let's try him again," another suggested.

Once more there was a whispering from the other.

"Can you say which card this is?" I was asked.

Again I made no reply. This time I felt a certain drowsiness of brain as well as of body. I fought against this inertia with all my power. Somehow I had no desire for speech.

The noise of much laughter came to my ears, as I felt my head being relieved of its bandage. The numbness quickly left me, and both my brain and body returned to normal. The old conjuror was by my side, smiling appreciatively, ingratiatingly.

"Shabash, sahib," he said. "You are a very clever sahib. Never have I seen anyone who did it so well."

Words of praise, astonishment, and query came from the others.

I was dumbfounded. I asserted that I had said nothing, that I had remained silent all through, but I was not believed. They insisted that I named the chosen card in both cases. There was no question about it. They had seen my lips move, and apparently I had spoken with my natural voice. I put forward the possibility of ventriloquism, but they would have none of it. They were so close to me that there was no chance of their making any mistake. They explained that the words, had come from my mouth and not the conjuror's.

Of course, there was endless talk and argument among us after he had departed. We looked at my experience from every standpoint. Eventually we came to the conclusion that the conjuror had employed some form of mesmerism, whereby he had willed me to disclose the name of the card. I had been blindfolded, and it is generally understood that, in order to enforce his power, a mesmerist has invariably to look into the eyes of his victim. Unless the conjurer had done so as he was blindfolding me (and I had no remembrance of this), he had not further opportunity of doing so later.

The party broke up well after midnight, and the conjuring performance, so dull at first, so intriguing later, was a topic of conversation for many days afterwards.

Mullah's Warning

Here is another curious experience. It was in the early days of the hot weather, when the sun was beginning to put forth its strength; the days were distinctly warm, the nights pleasantly cool. At that time moonlight picnics were the vogue. One Saturday evening ten people, five men and five girls, started off on such a picnic. The spot they had chosen lay on a promontory overhanging a river which raced and swirled and tumbled a couple of hundred feet below. The side of this plateau overlooking the river was precipitous. There was a small copse. in the centre of which was a glade of soft green turf, and a spring near by. One could not imagine a more delightful picnic place.

At the corner of the copse and in the vicinity of the spring was a Mohammedan shrine where a Pir, or holy man, had been laid to rest in days gone by. Close to the grave was a small wooden hut where dwelt the guardian of the shrine, an old man with a bent back and a wizened face, wearing indescribably dirty clothes. It would be impossible to give an estimate of his age.

They sat about on the grass in that moon-drenched clearing, talking of this and that, until someone suggested supper. Whereupon they got busy. While they unpacked the eatables, two of the party, whom I shall call Tom and Peter, went off to the spring to fill the kettle. Some minutes later the others heard a noise of altercation in the direction of the shrine. The high-pitched, wheezy tones of the old mullah, the laughing retorts of Tom and Peter, which changed to anger as the old Indian said something which displeased them.

They both returned in high dudgeon. "The old blighter refused to let us take water from the spring," Tom remarked. "Said something about the place being sacred. I couldn't understand all he said. Dash it, he does not own the bally place."

"What did you do? Didn't you get any water?" someone asked.

"Of course I did. I pushed the silly old man on one side and got the water all right. Here's the kettle full."

"He threatened us both with all sorts of dreadful things," Peter added, laughing. "Said that one of us would come to an untimely end almost at once and the other would die within a year. Poor old man, we left him grumbling to himself."

The incident was soon forgotten in the business of supper and the general chatter and laughter. Supper finished and cleared away, they sat about smoking.

Tragedy

Tom, who was in love with one of the girls of the party, suggested a walk, and, getting up, they left the circle. About five minutes later the sound of a loud scream was heard and the girl came running back. Her face was distraught with anguish and terror.

"Tom's fallen over the precipice", she screamed. "Come quickly, we must rescue him. We must."

Led by her, they all dashed to the spot where Tom had fallen. They shouted his name again and again, but no answer came back. Except for the gurgling of the river, there was complete silence.

They had brought with them a hurricane lamp, and this they lit. Two of them, with the aid of it, made their way by a narrow path down to the river bed. while the others remained above. They found his body on the rocks at the foot of the precipice. He was lying on his back. lifeless.

Six months later Peter left India on furlough. The incident had played upon his mind more than he cared to admit. Not only did he feel the loss of his great friend deeply, but he could not forget the tragedy of that night and the fact that the old mullah's prophecy had been so uncanny fulfilled in the case of Tom.

He left India in the best of spirits and quite determined to put it all out of his mind. A fortnight later a telegram was received to say that he had died of enteric fever at sea.

Well, there it is. Whether the mullah had had anything to do with the deaths of Tom and Peter is open to argument. Many people will say that it was pure coincidence. But I wonder.

Father was very disappointed with his son's progress at school. His report from the headmaster read very badly.

"Look here, Tommy," he said sternly, "you'll have to buck up. There must be an alteration."

The boy hung his head.

"I'm sorry," he replied, "but I was wondering if there could be an alteration in the school."

"What do you mean?"

"Well seeing that I had such an awful time last term, couldn't you find a school which advertised 'Easy Terms'?"

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CHEAPER FLYING

Why Use Engine Power When Nature's Air Currents Are At Man's Disposal To Carry Him To His Destination ?

Mr. Edward Holmes whose expert knowledge of flying in all its branches well qualifies him to speak, gives us here a clear picture and analysis of the future of cheap flying. His argument is, why use engine power when nature's air currents will get us to our destination very nearly as quickly as petrol. Steam replaced sails on the sea, will the Carden-Baynes machine lead us to the opposite in the case of aeroplanes?

(By EDWARD HOLMES)

I noticed, reading an account of what somebody or other had said to somebody else the other day, somebody or other being an American, that where in England it cost £5 to fly, in America a journey of similar length could be achieved for dol. 5. Also, and this applies in America just as much as it does in England and everywhere else, it has been the cry ever since flying began that it was too expensive a pastime to ever become really popular. Even where people got together with a view to enjoying the pleasure of flying they have found that the expense of an aircraft was beyond even their pooled resources in the long run. So a lot of good intentions come to nothing, and people who might otherwise add considerably to the sum of our aerial experience are not even able to make a start. Just lately, however, there have been a number of most interesting developments which seem to promise that the motor bike of the air is at last becoming a tangible reality. The same developments, if carried to their logical conclusion, should also cheapen flying of the transport and passenger type.

SINGLE-SEATER GLIDERS

The most natural of these developments is the single-seater glider powered with a fair sized motor cycle engine. Herr Kronfeld has recently flown from England to Paris in one of these little machines and the newspaper headlines concerning this event all fastened upon the fact that the flight had only cost about 6|- Here then, is a machine of which the initial cost is not great compared to other aircraft, and which is certainly inexpensive to run. There is but one objection to its use by the amateur enthusiast. It occupies far too much room with its large wing span.

A much smaller machine of a rather unusual, but by no means novel, type has recently made its appearance in France. Its designer, M. Mignet, calls it the "Flying Flea" and it looks rather like a mix-up of two umbrellas, a perambulator and odd bits of motor cycle. Actually it is a bi-plane of the tandem type, that is to say it has two wings placed one behind each other, instead of one above each other, and no tail. I understand that one of these machines is shortly to make an appearance in Great Britain and that an attempt is to be made to market sets of parts less engine for about £25. This will be a big step forward for the small-pursed amateur. The "Flea" can be housed quite easily in a moderately sized garage when it is fully rigged, which leads one to imagine that when dismantled it might be kept under the bed! The "Pou de ciel," to give it its correct title, has a really remarkable performance for its size. It can cruise at about 85 miles an hour while it lands so slowly that the run is extremely short. Another great feature is simplicity of control, which is effected by simply altering the setting of the forward wing by means of a hand lever.

CARDEN-BAYNES SAIL-PLANE

The third newcomer in the field of ultra-light aircraft is really a more compact and efficient edition of the first type described and opens up some interesting possibilities. At first sight it is an ordinary high-efficiency glider, or sailplane, and remains so until the pilot operates a hand wheel in the cockpit, whereupon a small two stroke engine emerges from the back of the wing and waves a diminutive propeller at you. The idea of this machine is that one starts the engine, climbs until a suitable height is attained, there to withdraw the engine into its nest. This makes the machine a pure glider which is capable of maintaining its attitude by means of air currents alone so that the engine need only be used for a very small fraction of the actual flight. This interesting machine, which is the Carden-Baynes sailplane, designed by Sir John Carden, is almost the Ideal from the point of view of cheapness of running. The engine is of the type generally known as a "pop pop", while its cylinder has been unfavourably compared to a jam jar in point of size. Actually it is an ordinary 250 c.c. motor cycle engine, of very low petrol consumption, which, combined with the fact that it does not have to run all the time the 'plane is flying makes the performance of the machine somewhere in the neighbourhood of 100 miles to the half pint, which is all to the good. One visualises, when the permanent air currents which are known to exist in the upper air have been fully charted, great liners of this type, carrying twenty or thirty people and soaring along in dead silence, only using their engines for take off and landing. This would be a tremendous advance for not only will the reduced petrol load enable more passengers to be carried but will considerably reduce cost of operation, thus making for cheaper air travel. Air currents such as those I have mentioned have been discovered in many parts of the stratosphere and the rate at which the air is moving in some of them is rather alarming. Once the 'plane had reached the altitude of the current high power engines to make the machine move rapidly would be quite superfluous. It would just be blown along! As far as is known at present these air currents are as permanent as such sea currents as the Gulf Stream. The main flow of them does not seem to alter at all.

On the sea the steamer has long since replaced the wind propelled vessel. Will the Carden-Baynes machine lead to exactly the opposite in the case of aeroplanes?

(WORLD COPYWRIGHT RESERVED).

HAVE YOU SEEN A GHOST?

If you really have seen one—tell the readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" all about it.

A prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded to the sender of the most interesting, but entirely true, story of actual personal vision of a ghost by the writer of the story.

The story should not exceed 1,000 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 31st July, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 11th August, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in th Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

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From Unknown School To A Great University

Sixty-Years' History Of Aligarh, The Home Of Muslim Education In India

(By K. Ahmad Abbas)

Sixty Years Ago .....

In a little-known town of the United Provinces, a little-known person called Syed Ahmad Khan founded a small middle school for the education of Mussalmans. The school began with six students on its roll. They were the sons of the founder's own friends and relations. Few others sent their children to this school for Sir Syed, one of the greatest Musalmans of India, was then known as a heretic, a "kafir." The school had another feature that was unique at that time in India. It had attached to it a Boarding House. And what most people at that time considered as a paradox, the students were taught English and Science, but were also made to learn Muslim theology and offer prayers five times a day. And yet the average Musalman in the eighteen eighties regarded Aligarh as the stronghold of athiests and heretics.

And now...

Less than eighty miles from Delhi on the main line of the East Indian Railway there is a small junction station—Aligarh—which to a casual observer will not appear to be much different from many other second class stations between Delhi and Calcutta. As a train halts at the station, however, a passenger may notice (if he is looking out of the window) a group of smart, black coated young men with fiery fez caps on their heads. These are the students of the Aligarh Muslim University. They now number about three thousand. Those six boys in the unknown middle school were their fore-runners sixty years ago.

From the train too our passenger can see to the east of the railway line a long line of red buildings and amidst them the domes and minarets of a mosque proudly raising their heads above the surrounding houses. A whole town it is, self-contained, and separated from the ancient town of Aligarh by a good two miles. This is the home of the Aligarh Muslim University These palatial buildings are the successors of the small thatched cottages in which sixty years ago Sir Syed laid the foundation of this great institution.

UNIQUE INSTITUTION.

The story of these sixty years is the history of the Muslim University.

The institution owes its origin to the genius of Sir Syed Ahmad. It was he who founded the Aligarh movement to check that decline in the fortunes of the Indian Musalmans which had begun with the disintegration of the Moghal Empire. Sir Syed, with remarkable foresight, knew that unless Musalmans reconciled themselves to the new circumstances and established contact with western thought and learning they would be following a suicidal policy. He wanted the Musalmans to take the fullest advantage of the opportunities offered by the British connection for making the acquaintance of English education.

It was therefore, to give the Musalman students a sound education on western lines side by side with training them in their own religion and culture that Sir Syed founded the middle school with a baording house at Aligarh. The movement thus begun by this great pioneer was to meet with serious opposition from certain orthodox sections of the Muslim community who regarded even the reading of English language as heresy. Sir Syed was labelled a kafir and it is a tribute to his sincerity of purpose and courage of conviction that within his life-time he was able not only to break much of this opposition, but also lived to see his scheme well set on the way to success. With the help of the Government and the support of the community the school was soon raised to the standard of a degree college—The Mohamedan, Anglo-Oriental College.

With a view to learn the working of the English system of education at first hand Sir Syed accompanied by his son (who was later on to become the famous Justice Mahmud) undertook a trip to England and visited all the great English Universities to see which of their features could be introduced in Aligarh.

On his return Sir Syed again threw himself heart and soul in the work of developing the College which soon began to attract students from all parts of India and even from foreign Muslim lands. The institution was run from the beginning on public donations and Sir Syed went on several tours of the different provinces to collect money. On one occasion he remarked about Aligarth:

"This is the first time that a college owes its existence not to the charity or love of learning of an individual nor to the splendid patronage of a monarch but to the combined wishes and the united efforts of a whole community."

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

Sir Syed's ideal from the beginning was to raise the College to the status of a University, but when he died in 1899 his dream was still unfulfilled. Shortly after his death Nawab Mohsinul Mulk who succeeded Sir Syed as the Secretary of the College, started a Sir Syed Memorial Fund for raising the College to a University, for the Government had laid down the condition that a charter could only be issued when they had collected thirty lakhs. An influential deputation under the leadership of H. H. the Aga Khan toured the country and the required amount was soon subscribed. But the scheme was destined to be delayed for some more time for different reasons, chiefly because the Government and the community could not come to an agreement as to the type of the University that was to come into being.

At last the dream of the great founder came true and in 1920 Aligarh Muslim University Act was passed and the late Sir Mohamed Shafi, then member of the Viceroy's Executive Council brought the charter to Aligarh.

By now Aligarh had achieved a world wide fame as the centre of Muslim culture and education. Its students were looked upon with respect everywhere and they played their part in all phases of national life with honour and distinction. To be an Aligarh man was the passport to the confidence of both Englishmen and Indians. Aligarh produced not only great administrators, learned educationists and brilliant lawyers but also servants of the people. Patriotism was never lacking in the free atmosphere of Aligarh and when the non-co-operation movement came the response of its students was brave. More than half of the students left the institution to work for the national cause and it will be found that almost all the Muslim leaders who have won fame for their courage and patriotism are products of Aligarh.

The institution survived the non-cooperation movement and it survived many another storm. Administrations have changed. Vice-Chancellors have come and gone but Aligarh goes on. It never stands still. Progress has been its characteristic from its inception. The university still attracts students from all over India. And it continues to be the home—and the hope—of Muslim India.

In my next article I will endeavour to give an outline of the present condition of Aligarh and some of its chief characteristics.—"Deccan Times."

Beauty and the Bath

From earliest times women have sought Beauty in baths, in exercises, in massage and unguents. To-day woman nature remains still unchanged, for men are still as much as ever attracted by feminine loveliness. But the times have changed. In these days of mad rush and hurry most women cannot devote half their lives to the pursuit of perfection in attractiveness.

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Pseudo-Socialism In England

A Survey Of Cross-Currents Preceding Birth Of Labour Movement

(By PROSCOS)

The failure of the French Revolution to establish a republic of the working masses had given rise to the French Utopian thinkers. The Revolution had its reactions in England too, but the Terror caused diffidence in English political leaders and led them to avoid a revolution. In England a long controversy waged between the communists who were the supporters of Natural Law and the Individualist 'Liberals" who were protogonists of the Civil Law. The poet Alexander Pope (1678-1744) had already opposed Communism in his "Essay on Man" written half a century before the French Revolution basing his arguments in support of the Civil Law on the "unrestrained character of human Nature'. Pope declared that man, like the ant, should know "how those in common all their wealth bestow, and anarchy without confusion know"; but he later emphasised the inequality in man:

"Order is Heavens first law, and this confessed
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise."

Edmund Burke (1729-1799), the champion of the oppressed peoples of his times and a half-hearted friend of the French Revolution, also opposed Communism in his "Vindication of Natural Society". He feared Revolution, but spared no pains to expose the immoralities of the Tories of his times. His worst condemnation was of those who had consistently deceived and exploited the people and princes of India, and had amassed huge fortunes in England at the cost of justice and morality, and the prestige and integrity of the English people.

Communism was opposed by the jurist William Blaxton who believed that "private property was demanded to guard individuals in their peace and security." He did not show that these classes of individuals only belonged to the wealthy and middle classes and the masses never enjoyed the blessings of peace and security which were offered by property to property holders. The orthodox and classical economist Adam Smith justified private property and its protector the Civil Government on the ground that it was private wealth which enabled the improvements in production.

Indictment Of Capitalism

The moralist Robert Wallace, the preacher of Edinburgh, in his 'Various Aspects", vigorously attacked private property "on the ground that it rendered great numbers of poor the slaves and the beasts of burden of the rich." He was, however, shy of Communism as he feared that it would lead to unrestricted population. In a sense, he forestalled Malthus and the Malthusian theory that population increased in geometric progression whilst the food supply only increased in arithmetical progression. Wallace did not then realise the possibilities of industrial production. Besides India, China and Japan were overpopulated in spite of the absence of Communism.

The strongest indictment of Capitalism came from Arch-Bishop Paley who compared the capitalist with a parasite bird who looked on when the rest worked, and then when the work was completed it would destroy the rest and appropriated the product of their labour for itself.

Meanwhile the Industrial Revolution had had its effect in England. Factories had sprung up in the midst of the beauties of Nature, slums arose in the midst of happy towns. In the beginning wages were high and there was scope for employment, but by 1806 arose one of the periodic crises which are the fruits of Capitalism. To the English Tory-Liberal "Peace, watchfulness and social reform were necessary, instead of which came the Napoleonic Wars, repression of the discontented elements, suppression of the Habeas Corpus Act, high treason trials, indiscriminate poor relief and Malthus' population theory, a slave to the agitated conscience of the nation". Pitt, in league with dethroned French monarchy, triumphed over Burke, Sheridan and the progressive elements amongst the British politicians.

After Adam Smith had upheld private property, the economic philosopher Locke, the great friend of the French and American revolutions, condemned it in no unmistakable terms. He stated that "Labour was the title to property or wealth . . . . all deductions from the produce of labour in the form of rent, interest and profit are contrary to Natural Law." In his treatise on "Civil Government" Locke completely vindicated the rule of Natural Law. The followers of Bentham also attacked private property on the ground that it did not contribute "to the maximum happiness of the maximum number."

The Agrarian Reformers

The agrarian reformers contributed to advanced political thought by their attack on land property. Spence advocated a single tax and went about the streets proclaiming that "land should be restored to its natural heirs, the people." He diognosed that humanity was in need of "a system of society capable of delivering us from the deadly mischief of great accumulations of wealth, which enable the few rich, to starve whole nations." He was frequently arrested and imprisoned but he persisted in broadcasting to conservative England the meaning of genuine progress. William Oggilvie, Professor of Edinburgh University, declared that 'the happiness of mankind had been for ages more invaded and restrained by land monopoly than by all tyranny of kings, the imposture of priests, and the chicane of lawyers taken together." He believed that 'the hereditary revenue of a great landlord . . . was a premium given to idleness." The third agrarian reformer was the revolutionist Thomas Paine In his "Rights of Man" he recognised the right of individual cultivators over the improvements made by him on land, though all was communal property. He made a novel proposal for a ten per cent inheritance tax to form a national fund to compensate all landless labourers for the loss of their primary birthright.

Whilst these reformers were advocating reforms, nothing satisfied the Communists or radical intellectuals than "political anarchy, abolition of private property, absolute reign of reason, universal benevolence and joyful devotion to social duty and justice." William Godwin proposed the abolition of private property for two

(Continued on page 37)

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About Studios And Stars

NALINI TARKHUD SPEAKS

I often wonder as to what would have been the fates of George Arliss, Zasu Pitts, Marie Dressler, Greta Garbo and Marlene Deitrich if they had been in India. They would have been star-gazing and dreaming of a big screen career in some poverty-stricken lodging. Yes, this would have been their condition for here, in India, the Producer is not yet able to distinguish latent talent and does not know the method by which to bring it out. If George Arliss had applied for a film test, an Indian Producer would have scoffed him aside for being too old, Zasu Pitts for being too nervous and fidgety Marie Dressler for being fat and ugly, Garbo too lean, lanky and gawky while Marlen's hollow cheeks would have needed a thorough puffing up, before she could have even thought of attempting to induce the Indian film Producer to look at her. Such is the state of would-be-artists in India.

In Hollywood

Hollywood has judged it's newcomers from a different angle of variety. They have not discarded artists for their physical and characteristic defects—in fact they have used these to advantage and have thus created variously, different personalities. They have risked in their attempts but their methods have made them 99 per cent. successful. In the first place Hollywood has looked kindly over the defects of its would-be-artists—studied them minutely (their mode of walk, talk and gestures, etc.) and then have chosen for them screen-roles which befit their individual personalities—hence they have been successful.

The Indian method is entirely different—we clamour for perfection—a perfect creation of Nature—i.e. a perfect screen face, a perfect faultless figure and a melodious singer, then there is chance and a would-be-artist is welcomed—otherwise for talent, alone, there is no scope at all. If by chance, any such artist does find his footing in the extras then it is on the strict understanding that he will try to perfect himself and "do faces" as the director does. After a time this training becomes so deep-rooted in him that he looses his own personality and emerges into a very crude copy of his director. His walk, talk and gestures become almost mechanical and clash with his own personality, but the Producers consider this to be very satisfactory and with very great enthusiasm they select some story that catches their fancy, and store this individual into any role that may be therein. The work of this artist is full of uneasiness; he is all the time too aware of the burden he is carrying—the burden of his director's personality. Then his work is displayed to the public. They consider it to be very stale:—the same sterio-typed way of expression, talk and gestures. Then again the bad photography, patchy lighting and the poor story is entirely ignored and the critics empty their brains and knowledge by writing pages of this unfortunate artist and the Producers glare at him for being so hopelessly unpopular and this artist from all sides is considered a flop.

Under such circumstances how is it possible for any artist to display the talent that is hidden in him—the way in which he would display his emotions! We all laugh, cry, talk and express our inner feelings-but if we study these various moods closely, we find that each of us displays them in different ways. Take for instance a childish nature—she will show her joy with a hearty laugh and quick movements, but that same joy a dignified temperament will display with a mere haughty smile.

The Indian Mob

The tendency of the Indian mob is to prefer the former—they want gestures, movements and these too to be over-done and there you are 'a great picture', but the intelligentsia is clamouring for real art and natural, sublime work. Expressions by not merely making faces but by submerging the artist in his character which an intellectual individual will, with the co-operation of an understanding Director do with ease, but the director must gently lead him along and not force him to don on the crude mask of his own personality. If we are to progress, we must study our new-comers and find them roles which befit their every-day personalities and not strive to change them to perfection by forcing them to carry the burden of another's personality. It kills or rather murders their confidence and makes them into nervous fidgety beings. Let them walk, laugh, and cry and go through their roles as they would in their private lives and there you will have real art and not mere cinema-acting for they will do it with freedom and great confidence and ere India will become the proud mother of many glamorous and dazzling starlets—unseen before; and the world will gaze at their grace and beauty!

SHRIMATI NALINI TARKHAD

Srimati Nalini Tarkhad writes an outspoken article on the Cinema.

STORM OF DEATH

Kumari Kanta and Mr. Goswami in the forthcoming "Storm of Death" (All-India Movietone).

BABY AIDS GOLF

George Burns' golf game has improved 100 per cent since he and Gracie adopted Sandra Joanne, their daughter. Reason? Sandra becomes vocal every morning at four. George can't sleep, so he goes out on a fairway for a couple of hours before he starts his daily chore in Paramount's "Big Broadcast of 1935."

Mr. Bole Mahomad Sindhi, Disciple of the great Binkar of all-India fame, Kumar Shri Prabhat Devji of Dharampur has been the recipient recently of many awards of prizes and medals and is soon publishing his comments on Indian music.

Around Theatre & Film Land

W. C. FIELDS, VICTIMS OF INSOMNIA ENVIES PEACEFUL SLEEPERS

W. C. Fields is a great respecter of sleep. He holds in constant envy those persons who can slumber eight hours nightly. Or even five. For Mr. Fields himself cannot sleep.

A victim of insomnia, Mr. Fields tosses and turns, twists and twirls, while the ticking clock slowly marks off the hours.

But like all true geniuses, Mr. Fields has turned adversity into fortune. He gets some of his biggest laughs from sleep, or the lack of it, in his pictures.

In "The Old-Fashioned Way", Mr. Fields was found wedged into an upper berth. Efforts of the porter to awaken him, and their conversation was good for a number of laughs. In "It's A Gift," Mr. Fields devoted almost two reels to an epic reproduction of a vain attempt to get some sleep. And now in what is temporarily called "Everything Happens At Once," Mr. Fields again is rudely awakened from his slumbers to get laughts from the audience.

"I am," says Mr. Fields, full of admiration for those people who can slumber peacefully at any and all times. I consider them favoured above ordinary mortals. They are a race of beings set apart, and my envy for them occupies most of my waking hours, which are considerable.

"As a non-sleeper, I can sit back and watch sleep in its finest and most intriguing forms. I am a student of the troubled sleep, the passive sleep, the sleep that comes from honest toil, and the slumbers of a babe.

"On those occasions when I am able to catch 27 or 32 winks—I never get to 40—I sometimes am trouble by nightmares. The worst nightmare I ever have experienced is that I am being awakened rudely from the best sleep I have had in generations.

"Why", says Mr. Fields, "I awake from these nightmares to find myself in a cold perspiration. For there is nothing more descriptive of man's inhumanity to man than the awaking of a slumberer from his dreams.

"That," says Mr. Fields, "is one thing I never would do. I may steal a blind man's penny; I may snatch candy from Baby LeRoy; I may trample women and children in my rush to the nearest lifeboat, but never, never would I waken even my worst enemy from sleep.

"No sir," says Mr. Fields, "if I am drowning in a lake, and on the shore is a life guard, and I see he is asleep, I will cheerfully drown completely before I will awaken him from his slumbers with a shout for help."

And so saying Mr. Fields retired to his bed, to be awakened by raucous voices so that the audience will get a laugh in his new picture.

ACCOMPLISHED IMITATORS

The Three Radio Rogues, celebrated singers and mimics of radio, stage and screen currently featured in Paramount's comedy-drama, "Every Night at Eight", can imitate 47 celebrities including Rudy Vallee, the Mills Brothers, Amos and Andy, Bing Crosby and Kate Smith.

HUMBLE START

Frances Langford, sensational radio blues singer appearing opposite George Raft in Paramount's comedy-drama, "Every Night at Eight," received dol. 5 per week for her first professional work on the air; soloist for a Tampa, Fla., cigar maker's local broadcast.

"Orphans of Society" (Kolhapur) starring Kumari Sobhadradevi Samarth.

GARY COOPER AS DIETRICH'S CO-STAR

Gary Cooper is to be co-starred with Marlene Dietrich in Miss Dietrich's next picture, tentatively titled, "The Pearl Necklace," Ernst Lubitsch, managing director of the Paramount Studios has announced.

The picture will be directed by Frank Borzage. Cooper and Miss Dietrich played together in her first American film, "Morocco." At present, Mr. Cooper is hard at work in "Peter Ibbetson" with Ann Harding as his co-star. This also is for Paramount.

OAKIE GOES NATIVE

Jack Oakie to-day received three cartoons of native cigarettes from Cuba for use in his current picture, Paramount's "Big Broadcast of 1935," in which he is help captive in a yacht off the Cuban coast by Lyda Roberti and Wendy Barrie.

Movie Star To Exhibit Hollywood's Largest Autograph Collection

Hollywood's largest collection of autographed portraits of celebrities, including kings, scientists and picture stars, will be exhibited for the first time when Harold Lloyd, now starring in Paramount's "The Milky Way," opens the new subterranean cocktail lounge being built on his estate.

Lloyd, who already has the largest collection of humorous books in the world has quietly been assembling his gallery for years. Exciting action photographs and unusual news shots will be hung with the portraits. The collection will adorn the walls of the room and the tunnel approach.

The bar and lounge are under the terrace outside the Lloyd drawing room and will be used as one of many game rooms and guest traps, the Lloyd's major aim in life being to keep people who drop in from ever going home.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

Yes, went to a cinema last night, we did. And what for? That's what I'd like to know, what for? Pure waste of money. That film we saw ought to have been burned.

IMPERIAL STUDIO NEWS

Heavy showers interfered sometimes with the brisk working of the studio but directors have been able to carry on their work in spite of inclement weather. Mr. Homi Master has nearly finished more than half of his new picture "Naya Zamana" in which Miss Heera, Mr. Alidadan and others have prominent roles assigned to them. "Chalta Putla" has undergone changes at the hands of Mr. Chaudhari and Mr. D. Billimoria.

"Pujarini" or "Dancer of the Temple" is scheduled to run at the Majestic on the 27th instant. The cine fans will feel pleased to see the old favourite pair Miss Sulochana and Mr. D. Billimoria in the picture. Miss Sulochana is said to be at her best in a role that eminently suits her. Mr. Jamshedji, Miss Jilloo, Sayed Ahmed and others are in important roles. Imperial has a new acquisition in Miss Rose who has arrived here from Calcutta. She has played in prominent roles, in "Apradhi Abla", "Divine Sacrifice," "Veer Kumaree." It is very probable that she will play the important role in Mr. Gidwani's "Wah-re-Duniya." Work on Mr. R. Asher's "Layalo Nihar" is going ahead.

FROM HOLLYWOOD

Bing Crosby and his wife Dixie Lee, sported a deep tan around the studio, and a lot of freckles after several weeks of vacationing at their Ranch....Herbert Marshall, thru with work on "Accent on Youth" in which he co-starred with Sylvia Sidney, is going on a vacation before the start of his next picture....Wendy Barrie, young English actress under contract to Paramount, reported a robbery of her home recently during the maid's night out....Luckily nothing of value was missing .....

Mary Boland is up and around again after a short siege of the grippe.....Claudette Colbert is planning to have her swimming pool painted in keeping with the interior decorating of her new home.....Fred MacMurray recently sported a dark blue linen suit which combined the neatness of a dark suit with the coolness of linen.....

Jack Oakie was dressed up so much for his role in "Big Broadcast of 1935" that he is planning to abandon those sweat shirts he is noted for wearing around Hollywood....Cary Grant and Claude Rains postcarded their many friends in Hollywood from Palm Springs out on the desert where they are on location with "The Last Outpost" company....

Charles Boyer and his beautiful wife Pat Patterson, have returned to Boyer's native Paris for a four-month vacation..... Boyer recently finished two pictures for Walter Wanger who releases through Paramount....The first "Private Worlds" had Claudette Colbert as his leading lady and the second "Shanghai" had the gorgeous Loretta Young playing opposite..... He also worked with Hopburn in a picture..... At last Henry Wilcoxon has a decent haircut.....Wilcoxon has been so busy on the DeMills picture, "The Crusades" which role required he have long hair, that he finally has time for a vacation on his new boat... .

Mae West film "Goin' To Town" created a sensation in New York where it played for five weeks at the Paramount Theatre..... That's something in these days of depression....Cecil B. DeMille is going to do "Samson and Dolilah" as his next picture for Paramount.....with all the original music included.....but not as on opera.....DeMille is all excited about it.....

Books And Their Writers

MATHEMATICS FOR THE PEOPLE

A BRIEF REVIEW OF "DESCRIPTIVE MATHEMATICS", (By Prof. J. Maclean, M.A., B.Sc., Wilson College, Bombay. Macmillan, and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Teachers of Mathematics in Bombay and others, who have ever met Professor John Maclean of the Wilson College, know that one great passion of his life is to make Matnematics available to "the masses." He is ever ready to show you books and papers, written by medicos, economists, scientists and even mathematicians, in which clumsy and futile methods are used for discussing the material when far more efficient and fertile methods are available. That such a state of things should exist is due in great measure to the traditional methods and ideals of mathematical teaching which hold almost everywhere in the world. The professional mathematician is usually interested in his subject either as a pure subject or in its applications to the exact sciences. He is not as a rule alive to the needs of the descriptive sciences in which mathematical treatment is becoming more and more fruitful every day. Workers in economics, sociology or hygiene to-day have to apply whatever mathematics they have learnt to the problems in hand; and the wonder is not that they are clumsy but that they have been able to accomplish so much with the very crude methods that they improvise. Professor Maclean proposes to help such workers specially by providing an introductory course in the University. Due to his continued propaganda, the University of Bombay has recently opened an alternative course in Mathematics for the first two years in College; and Professor Maclean's book "Descriptive Mathematics" is meant to serve as a text for the first year.

We welcome the appearance of this book as there are very few suitable text-books designed for the class of students who will use it. This is not the place to go into details, but we may mention briefly that it gives an adequate account of the use of the slide rule, monograms, probability, elementary statistics etc.

The subject matter follows the syllabus laid down by the Board of studies in Mathematics, but Prof. Maclean is ultimately responsible for the same, as it is no secret that it was framed with his active co-operation. The book will surely serve as a useful text for the teacher, but we are afraid that a student tackling it without sufficient help might find some portions too tough to penetrate within the limited time at his disposal. It moreover presupposes a certain breadth of outlook and interest in the reader which unfortunately is all too rare in the first year student. We would like to see Professor Maclean expand and simplify the treatment very greatly when the new edition is being prepared. We should also like to see the printing and the general get-up inside made as attractive as the neat covers. A well printed text has a much greater influence on the reader than what we are inclined to believe.

It is rather unfortunate that due to the bifurcation scheme, mathematics will cease to be a compulsory subject in the first year, with the result that probably very few students will take advantage of this alternative course. Most students with a mathematical bent will find the traditional course more attractive and less formidable if only for the reason that it is more familiar; while students who would profit most by such a course will avoid it altogether. The new course will therefore require active and enthusiastic sponsors in the different colleges to attract students in sufficient numbers. This does not mean that we think that the course is of no value to students with a mathematical bent; but it is only what we fear will happen in most colleges. In conclusion, however, we may express the hope that in course of time orthodox mathematicians will incorporate a good deal of this treatment in the traditional courses.

K. R. G.

THE TRANSITION TO COMMUNISM

THE NATURE OF CAPITALIST CRISIS: By John Strachey. Published by Messrs Victor Gollancz, Ltd. Price 10|6 net.

"The Coming Struggle For Power" which has run into five editions within three years of its publication introduced John Strachey as an author of intrinsic merit and understanding and marked him out as one destined to play a unique part in the Crisis Literature. "The last three years of depression and crisis", wrote "The Spectator", "have hitherto produced only Sir Arthur Salter's 'Recovery' as a considerable addition to thought on the fundamentals of world economic policy. It is just possible that 'The Coming Struggle for Power' has made a contribution which will survive when 'Recovery' is long forgotten .... Mr. Strachey faces and analyses many a difficulty from which Sir Arthur Salter, say, would have skated gracefully away." But the "Coming Struggle for Power' dealt with only one phase, no doubt an important phase, of the conflicts that arose in the wake of the economic blizzard. It was confined to an analysis of the development of Imperialism, Nationalism and Fascism in the crisis. It did not analyse the crisis itself in the light of the many, diverse, and variegated theories and explanations offered by Capitalist economists and the British Labour Party.

In "the Nature of Capitalist Crisis" Mr. Strachey has filled up this gap. John Strachey is a Marxist who knows his Marx. To say, therefore, this book is a restatement of the Marxist analysis of Crisis under Capitalism, though a statement of absolute truth, is not enough. Its deadly clarity and its devastating analysis of all the current theories about the crisis and their application manifested in "New Deal" in America, Hitlerism in Germany, Fascism in Italy and the prescription of that formidable theoritician of left-wing British Labour Party, Cole, constitute a challenge of Marxism. In fact, so powerful is the advocacy of Mr. Strachey that even Mr. Cole is compelled to say .... "He has given me to think, as I believe he will any one who is at the trouble of following his closely reasoned argument ..... He has made me re-think my own position and go back to Marx with a clearer insight than before into certain essential parts of the Marxian theory". In this book Mr. Strachey has undertaken a stupendous task. To battle with an array of economists on whose theories and "discoveries" world capitalism,—the most powerful Socio-political system that rules the seven continents,—finds its main stay may seem an immense task. But Strachey's courage is born of scientific direction and a deep insight into the currents and cross-currents of the affairs of the world to-day. He battles valiantly with 'Das Capital' as his invincible weapon, and remorselessly batters the Capitalist edifice and its builders, the professional economists.

Strachey takes every one of these and applies the searchlight to their analyses and theories. Thus, for example Major Douglas' "Social Credit" theory and A plus B theorum which were hailed as the greatest discovery in the realm of economic thought are caricatured as a glorified absurdity. The "under-Consumptionist" theory with J. A. Hobson and Prof. Irving Fisher as typical exponents of two variants of this school, are subjected to

(Continued on page 20)

"CHILDREN'S NEWS"

The "Children's News" is a good monthly journal for the average child's education and entertainment. Its July issue, among various other articles contains matter on "Children of Egypt" by Geo. P. Halamandaris, "Touring in France" by W. H. Boon, "I serve", a short story, "Annals of Mewar" by Raghu Bansh, "Glimpses of Rural Kathiawar" by Gijubhai Badheka, Scientific experienments, Young Folks' attempts, etc., etc. The journal is issued from Egerton Road, Delhi, and its annual subscription is Rs. 2/8 only, which is worth the matter and pictures it is full of.

ESSBEE.

(Continued on page 20.)

"Races Of India"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In perusing the review of my book "Races of India" published in the Sunday edition of "The Chronicle", I find some discrepancy has entered into the writing of the reviewer and I hasten to correct it. I will be thankful if you kindly publish it in your paper, thus correcting the misinformation as the reviewer has said "the new type 'armenoid'... shown to be based on very slender evidences."

Under the topic "Armenoid question" I have said: "It is a recent discovery in Indian anthropology that affinities of Homo Alpinus is to be found in India.... Von Lushan has named the Asiatic affiinities of the Alpine race as "Armenoid". Thus I have said "the existence of this biotype has been accepted by the investigators" (p. 58). But as regards the presence of the same type in Mohenjedaro I have said "the theory of an Alpine type in the Mohenjedaro remains, is based only on probability;" (p. 60) Finally, I have said, "there is no accurate scientific date to justify the statement that the Alpine racial type was present in the Indus civilization of Mohenjedaro period" (p-61).

Thus my contention about the presence of this type is confined to Mohenjedaro only. But as the wording of the reviewer may create wrong impression in the minds of the readers I hasten to correct it.—Yours, etc.

B. N. DATTA.

A SONNET-SEQUENCE

THE SHADOW OF GOD: By G. K. Chettur, Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd.

"The Shadow of God is Beauty", beauty that is the heritage of the past and God.

"Who walketh in our common ways and drear
Touching to wonder and to melody",

for those, like the author whose ears are tuned to hear, and eyes to see. Though we may be in the Shadow of sorrow and of "rising tear", enveloped in gloom and lost in "mists of rhyme", though "lovely blossoms fade" ruined by storms, in intimate companionship with God, Death will be conquered. "The grave music of Thy waterfalls" will triumph when in deep meditation with the mystery around us we stretch out towards infinity and last in the beauty of the universe we sink in its silence.

In all these sonnets beauty grows to light. God is good, God is beautiful, God is light.

"Make grow our comprehension, till we see
Through life's bewildering complexcity
The touch by which inscrutably is wrought
Thy will: and shape each work, each act, each thought,
Until we learn to read Thy will aright
And pass from shadow to Eternal Light."

Through beauty and truth and dim perceptions, and through a poet's art that grows with each succeeding sonnet not with exaltation, nor with fervid glow, but with a gift which knows how to make musical truth and beauty, the reader is gently made to realise the ecstacy within the poet's heart. These sonnets like the "rainbows in the skies" are covenants of a sonneteer's art.

R. V.

Mr. W. B. Yeats, who recently celebrated his seventieth birthday, is correcting the proofs of a new philosophical work called "A Vision." "He also has a volume of poems ready for publication.

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Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

THE MAYOR'S WARNING—ARTS LEAGUE EXHIB ITION—AHMEDABAD ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL —THE COLONIALS IN LONDON—DANCE WISDO M FROM LAHORE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, in opening the Universal Arts League exhibition last week hoped that the Bombay School of Art would continue to flourish. He was determined, he suggested, to see that no "encroaching hand" tampered with it. Both in the support that he gave to the exhibition and in the determined manner in which he championed the claims of the younger generation of artists, Mr. Nariman has set the right example. Art has been hitherto left entirely outside civic consciousness. And, it would appear to be nobody's business to recognise, as Mr. Nariman has recognised, the civic importance of and responsibilities towards artists. Complete lack of information about art and about the problems and work of the artists in the city has been in some quarters fondly offered as the qualification for pronouncing final judgment on art. This essentially snobbish affectation must now disappear.

EDUCATION IN ART

The Universal Arts League has been with great enthusiasm and care working out its modest educative efforts in art. The response that it secured for the organisation of the art exhibition in aid of the Quetta Relief Fund must encourage it to undertake further projects of popular education in art.

AHMEDABAD ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL

The opening of the Ahmedabad Architectural School about a fortnight ago is another welcome sign of reconstructive education, alike vocational and cultural. Mr. C. B. Suthar has been known as a skilled craftsman and practising architect of several years' standing. He will guide the School as its Principal. Mr. P. L. Sharma, I notice, is also nominated on the advisory board. Those responsible for starting the School could not have done better. They could not have found a better name. For Mr. Sharma is one of the very few in India who possess the highest architectural qualification, Indian as well as non-Indian. He is, besides, an earnest and devoted worker, who is fully competent to execute in living architectural forms the traditional quality he inherits from a family of long distinguished master-builders and art-craftsmen of Agra.

The panel in relief "Insurance" executed by Syt. Pansare is meant to decorate the facade of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Co. on Hornby Road.

COLONIALS "CAPTIVATE" LONDON

The little Indian colonials gathered in the Metropolis appear to be "captivated" by the dancing and singing of Mohana Rani who has "lived most of her life in the United States." That being so, the "press representative" in London immediately after an excited interview with her sallied forth to check his weighty pronouncement, in search of the all and sundry which constituted the pressman's London's "artistic public." The conscientious interviewer not only visited "every musical critic" in London "in addition to the Aga Khan," but met "members of the Russian Ballet Academy artists, the sculptor Mr. Jacob Epstein" and "many well-known authors." The outcome of the vast journey was the "general opinion" that "there was an inborn beauty and an irresistible haunting attraction in the music and the dances"

THE KNOWING INTERVIEWER

To the knowing interviewer the "melodious" if "somewhat monotonous music" was not "the greatest appeal." It was Miss Mona Rani's (Mohana Rani of the previous correspondence) dances where her "whole body is used for significant portrayal and form a perfect counterpart to the music" which we are told is "somewhat monotonous." Does logic matter? Does the fact that she lived most of her life in the United States matter? Does the fact that the vast unlocated "artistic public" of London knows nothing about Indian music or dancing matter? Does opinion in India on matters Indian matter? I do not think so.

FURTHER "ARTISTIC" CATASTROPHES

For we are threatened with "the possibility of more such opportunities for Londoners, "who could be regaled by the devoted colonials with yogis, magicians, musicians and similar "spiritual" ware of an India that has never been on sea or land. an India that is invented for the exclusive benefit of the "artistic public" in London.

DANCE WISDOM FROM LAHORE

The "Civil and Military Gazette" from Lahore supplies the following wisdom about Indian dancing. It actually attempts to distinguish "Indian classical dancing." It pompously lays down the law thus:—

"When one refers to Indian classical dancing, it is of the dances of the Hindus in their Heroic Age and not to the dances of the Muslims or the other immigrants in India, that one thinks. As it happens however the old dances of the Hindus, except in so far as they have survived in folk dances in the rural areas, have been lost for centuries."

What is precisely the "heroic age" of the Hindus—or may be of their dances? What are the "dances of the Muslims" and of "the other immigrants?" If the "Civil and Military Gazette" says that "the old dances of the Hindus" have been "lost for centuries," it must be so despite Indian experience and observation to the contrary. The journal kindly recognises of course "folk dances in rural areas".

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART PROGRESS

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the increase in fees, there has been this year also, a marked increase in the number of students in the Painting Classes of the School. In the year under report, there were 217 students in the various Painting Classes as compared with 193 in the previous year. The results of the Drawing and Painting Classes at the Government Drawing and Art Examinations have been satisfactory.

During the year under report, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon visited the School of Art in August last year and remained at the School for considerably over an hour inspecting the exhibits of the different Sections of the School. Their Excellencies were much interested in the work of the Mural Painting Class and the frescoes, executed on the verandah of the School many years ago, still looking fresh and in good condition, though they have been exposed to both the sun and the damp during the hot weather and the monsoon seasons. Their Excellencies expressed their keen interest in and appreciation of the Mural Paintings executed by the Bombay School of Art in the Seretariat Building, New Delhi. In the course of their inspection, Their Excellencies selected a number of students' works and in doing so lent their encouragement to the Painting, Sculpture and Applied Arts Sections.

In the month of November last, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes visited the School of Art and opened an Exhibition of the Students' work. During the course of his speech, His Excellency made the very important and welcome announcement that the Government of Bombay had definitely decided that the School of Art should continue on its present lines and that no reduction in the general scope of its activities should be made. This announcement relieved the anxiety of the School authorities and those who had apprehensions that the recommendations of the Thomas Committee for the abolition of this

(Continued on page 26.)

INDUSTRY

Syt. N. G. Pansare, who exhibited the panel at the Arts League Exhibition executed them for the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Building. The panels are a necessary decorative motif for the facade which otherwise looks unconvincing and the architects who have wisely left the sunk panels for the relief will be more than gratified to see those vigorous compositions.

The Kamerny Theatre:

The history of the Kamerny Theatre, given by Mr. Aziz Azad is the history of a heroic struggle for the theatre of the people. It is interesting to note that the first play to be staged in the Kamerny Theatre was "Shakuntala" by Kalidas. Since the staging of that play the Kamerny Theatre has experienced many and varied changes. It is now recognised as the first State Theatre in Russia and its policy is to stage plays "with heroes from the working class."

(BY A. AZIZ AZAD, Moscow).

The State Kamerny Theatre of Moscow, which has just recently celebrated its 20th anniversary, is one of the most popular theatres of the Soviet Union, and it enjoys a great reputation at home as well as in the western countries and America.

The Kamerny Theatre was founded in 1915 by the talented actor, Mr. A. Y. Tairov. Mr. Tairov, a man of high culture, far sighted, and well read, wanted to bring something new to the theatrical world of pre-war Russia. He wanted to reorganise the theatre on lines of greater realism and of bringing it closer to life, in place of the old tedious naturalism. He was against naturalism and conditional formalism, and he put up a great struggle to realise his ideas. But he soon found out that the path that he had chosen to trod was a hard one, and that it was far more difficult than might have seemed at first. For he had to face people who were much more powerful than he was. Therefore, in order to realize any success he started his theatre with the production of romantic plays.

The first play to appear in the Kamerny Theatre was "Shakuntala," a classical play by the famous Indian writer and playwright, Kalidasa. This assured him of a good beginning, for the play was well received by the "upper classes," the merchants, nobility, etc. Thus the Kamerny Theatre became a monopoly for only those who possessed money, and it was absolutely inaccessible for the masses of people.

That theatre at that time had a capital of 100,000 gold roubles contributed to it by rich donors. A small hall was chosen for the theatre building, a large number of actors gathered themselves about Tairov and the Kamerny saw wide prospects before it. However, the tranquillity of its routine was soon disturbed by Russia's entrance into the World War. The enterprising rich investors withdrew their investments, and the existence of the young theatre was threatened to be nipped in the bud.

The war was followed by the Revolution and the Civil war. The new Government, hard pressed and struggling for its own existence, could naturally devote little or no attention to art and the theatres.

Mr. Tairov, and his comrades-in-art, from the very first days of the Revolution felt that the day for realizing their life's dream was drawing near, and they clearly saw the great future that was awaiting the arts and the theatre in Russia—that same Russia where the oppressing hand of the greatful despotic regime had suffocated talents, and cut off the freedom of the theatre, the press, and of speech.

In those tumultuous days the founders of the Kamerny, however, continued their former policy for a time and produced, in greater part, plays that were meant for a selected public rather than the Man-in-the-street. No matter how sincere Tairov and his colleagues were, the theatre could not win the popularity its founders felt that it deserved. They were astonished by the cold reception they were given by the citizens of the new Republic. Again the theatre became a monopoly for a limited circle of visitors, but visitors whose admiration was insufficient for the progress of the theatre.

Mr. Alexander Tairov, Founder and Art Director of the Kamerny Theatre (extreme left) with three of his star players, Elena Uvarova, Mme. Koonen and Ivan Arkadiev.

DARK DAYS

In search for new methods and forms, the Kamerny lurched in the dark for some time. It was dexteriously endeavouring to find a way out of the difficulty, and to win popularity amongst the wide masses of the people, rather than the select few. They tried to create a type of actor known as the "independent actor," and they adopted various styles and passed through several phases. They presented drama, tragedy, musical comedy, pantomime, and what not, but it was a long time before the theatre found the right path on which to approach the masses of people the new audience.

Even when the Kamerny adopted the new path, it found difficulties, for the plays it presented were not easily understood by the people. Most of the plays staged were of foreign origin, the works of O'Neill, Dos Passos, and other writers of the West who were rebelling against the existing capitalistic regimes.

One of the most remarkable principles upon which the Kamerny Theatre is founded is that it tries to separate the actor and his playing from music, decoration and scenery, lighting effects, etc. The main object on the stage must be the actor, and the main interest, his acting, rather than the attraction of the scenery, the charm of the music, or the magic of the lights. These objects must be auxiliary to the acting of the actor, rather than the main objects in themselves. In many cases, nay in the majority of cases, elsewhere, the personality and acting of the actor is lost amidst the huge scene properties, the noisy music, and the glaring lights.

Hence, in the Kamerny Theatre, the acting and the actors form the chief objects on the stage, sometimes so much so, that the tread of the story is lost. The scenery is extremely simple and is proportioned to the movements of the actors; while the music forms but an ordinary supplement to the actor's voice and does not overpower it.

To return to the history of the early days of the Kamerny: During the period of the war and the Revolution we find that, as a result of the apathy towards the new ideas and forms, the Theatre endeavoured to introduce, and the withdrawal of support by the rich classes, the founders soon found themselves pennyless. The actors and other personnel worked without salary, but the owner of the hall in which the theatre was located demanded payment for rental. This was a blow from which it appeared that the theatre would not recover, and it looked as though it might have to close down altogether. But Tairov, and his associates, moved to another building that was absolutely unfit for the purpose, and bravely, with the greatest amount of self-sacrifice, continued to labour at their beloved profession.

It was in the year 1917-18. Two new plays were being staged: "Salome" by Oscar Wilde, and "King Harlequin," by Lothar, also, a pantomine by Debussy "A Box of Toys." The Kamerny was experiencing its worst days; its financial condition was the poorest it had ever been. The hall was unheated, for though it had one stove, no fuel was to be had in those trying days and it was never lit.

THE OMEN OF JOY

The late Anatolie Lunacharsky, who had but recently been appointed as Commissar of Education by the Soviet Government, took up the task of reorganizing education and of building up art, the theatre, etc., all of which were in a terrible state of disorganisation as a result of the upheaval that had occurred in Russia. Lunacharsky expressed the desire to visit the Kamerny, and to enlist it as a State theatre. This was

ANGEL'S BABY-BALM
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Starts With "Shakuntala" And Ends With Soviet State Recognition

Madame Koonin as "Cleopat ra" in "Egyptian Nights" staged in the Kamerny Thea tre, Moscow.

an omen of great joy to Tairov and his colleagues, and they are full of hope that the long awaited moment had arrived when, with the support of the Government, they would realize the dreams of their lives. The Kamerny was to resume its activities as a State theatre—what could be more fortunate.

Tairov decide that "Salome" was to be the play to be shown to the Commissar, and the time was fixed, and the Commissar invited. At the appointed time the curtain lifted, the play began, and the actors forgot everything but their acting. In the hall sat four men, of them the Commissar—that was the audience.

That day the Kamerny was indeed an unique theatre, and the acting that went on was indeed unusual. It was a scene that can have no parallel in the history of the Russian theatre, or in the lives of her statesmen. Some of the furniture and scenery had been sacrificed to be used as fuel in the the stove to heat the so-called theatre; everybody was shivering and the temperature was quite below the freezing point. To add further to their misery, the play called for having some of the actors in a semi-nude condition or very lightly dressed.

When Lunacharsky saw the actors, despite the great cold, act with such zeal and enthusiasm, he got up, took off his overcoat, and then calmly began to watch the play. Tairov and his comrades begged him to put it back on, else he might catch cold, but Lunacharsky replied: "I cannot bear to sit in a warm overcoat and watch how the bold and self-sacrificing actors play, forgetting altogether about themselves." The words uttered by Lunacharsky showed to the actors what type of people were standing at the head of the new regime. Since then, the Kamerny Theatre has been under the care of the State and is titled as a State Theatre. A suitable building was found to house the theatre, and all other arrangements to ensure the smooth, normal operation of the theatre, provided for. Such has been the past history of the State Kamerny Theatre.

Since the Kamerny has entered the list of State theatres of the Soviet Union, and has been guaranteed the material support which the State furnishes, it has made tremendous progress. During the course of a number of years, it has changed very much. Slowly, but steadily, it has adopted the new lines of policy and it has gradually become a theatre in which the Soviet Government puts much faith. From the old path it now proceeds on the new, and with new energy, new faces, and double the enthusiasm of its early years, it continues to work.

To-day the theatre can boast of some of the finest actors and actresses. The actress A. Koonen, who appears with great success in the various plays presented by the theatre, is well-known in Russia and abroad. Her acting is so beautiful, and so life-like, that it cannot help but give extreme pleasure to her viewers. That is why she always receives the most, and best, ovation from the audience. She plays her part in "Salome" in such an extraordinary way, that a deep long-lasting impression is made upon the audience. Other noteworthy actors and actresses of the theatre are: Madame L. Fenin, and Ivan Arkadiev, Elena Uvarova and others.

"Mashinal"—Kamerny Thea tre.

The repertoire of the State Kamerny of Moscow includes many plays. Besides those we have mentioned earlier, the following plays have won great popularity on its stage: "Princess Turandot," "Fedra," "The Man who was called Thursday," "Thunder," "Hairy Ape," "Negro," "Line of Fire," "Unknown Soldiers," "Fortune Heights," "Desire Under the Elms," "Ornament of Mr. Robinson," "Life is a Dream," "Day and Night," "Mashinal," "Optimistic Tragedy," "A Lawyer from Babylon," "Kuriral," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and the latest "Egyptian Nights."

Since the Kamerny has produced so many plays written by authors of various countries, and pertaining to various branches of the stage art, its actors have gained great experience, and without difficulty act in drama, musical comedy, or pantomine equally successfully.

THE POLICY OF THE THEATRE

The general policy of the Soviet theatre is based on plays dealing with heroes coming from the working class, the builders of the Proletarian Society, peasants, and in some cases, members of classes allied with the above-mentioned classes, the intelligentsia, etc. During the recent years the Kamerny has also adopted this attitude, though it has in no way refused to make use of the classics at large. On the contrary, it is Mr. Tairov's chief desire to increase the number of classical plays on the stage of the Kamerny, providing that they coincide with, or at least, sympathise, with these principles.

The Kamerny Theatre, under the able management of Mr. Tairov, has become a theatre enjoying the same popularity as other theatres of Moscow. It is always jammed to the last seat, and people visit it with more interest than they showed some years ago. Besides its improvement in repertoire, it now possesses one of the finest theatrical buildings in Moscow. And it will not be surprising, should it one day acquire a still larger theatre-hall, or open affiliated theatres, since its popularity has grown to such an extent that there is a great short of seats.

The State Kamerny Theatre of Moscow often makes tours of Europe and America. It has given performances several times in France, Germany and in other countries of Europe, as well as America.

A Negro cloakroom attendant was startled one night when a guest in evening clothes rushed in and began to smash one hat after another.

"Hold on, boss, what are you smashing up these silk hats for?"

"I want to find my own," said the man. "It's an opera hat. Collapsible, you know. None of these seems to be it!"

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

BOOK NOTES

"That Blue Danube," by John D. E. Evans, is a book on Danubian politics that comes from Denis Archer. It contains a foreword by Professor Seton-Watson.

* * * *

"Citizens in the Making," by Mr. F. C. Appold, headmaster of Bishop Wordsworth School, is a discussion of the principles and application of modern education theory.

* * * *

Twenty years ago Judge Sir Mitchell Banks began a novel with an eighteenth century theme. Now he hopes to finish the book. Service in the war as a private in India and Mesopotamia, work at the Bar, as a Member of Parliament for Swindon, and, latterly, as Judge of Hull County Court Circuit, had not found time so far to complete his novel.

* * * *

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish "The Appreciation of Poetry," by P. Gurrey. This book illuminates the general principles of poetry—with examples taken from the English canon from Piers Plowman to Ezra Pound. The author is Lecturer in English at the Institute of Education, University of London.

* * * *

A complete issue of the works of Sir Isaac Newton and a new international botanical dictionary compiled in eight languages are to be published in Soviet Russia. The botanical dictionary will be in Latin, English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Dutch and Armenian. It is being compiled by Professor A. L. Bedelyan of the Armenian Agricultural Institute. When complete it will contain an alphabetical list of the names of every known plant.

* * * *

"The New Architecture," is a new work by Walter Groupius, translated by P. Morton Shand. Professor Groplus, a pioneer of the new movement in architecture, has made decisive contributions to a renaissance of art. Mr. Frank Pick contributes a foreword pointing out that what Professor Groplus says of architecture equally applies to all fields of design which relate to things of everyday use.

* * * *

"The Film in the School," is a collective work arranged under the editorship of Mr. J. A. Lauwerys, Lecturer in Education at the University of London. The contributors will be J. M. Fairgrieve, W. H. George, H. D. Griffith, H. D. Waley, R. Gow, and Miss Mary Field, all names known in connection with films in one way or another. The contributions are intended to cover every aspect of the subject.

A SEVEN YEARS' PLAN FOR THEOSOPHY

It is a great disadvantage to have to succeed in office such a brilliant personality as Annie Besant, as President of the Theosophical Society, but Dr. George Arundale would appear to have made a good start. We have received from the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras, three pamphlets from his pen, the first two of which deal with his conception of "My work as President of the Theosophical Society" and "A Seven Years' Plan" for the Theosophical Society embracing both the Headquarters at Adyar and all the far flung Branches in all quarters of the globe. The third is a special Indian Edition of the "Spirit of Youth"—an address given by him to Young Theosophists.

Dr. Arundale would not let the grass grow under his feet and very soon after his election he is out with a full-fledged programme of Theosophical work. He wants during his presidential term of seven years (1) to strengthen the Adyar Library, (2) to vitalize the Vasanta Press and the Theosophical Publishing House, (3) to develop the Besant Memorial School also at Adyar, (4) a Theosophical Broadcasting Station, (5) A theatre for the Adyar Players. (6) A Museum, (7) a temple of Brotherhood, (8) a shrine of greatness and (9) a Workers' Training School and International Bureau—all at Adyar. Thus he wants to make Adyar a flaming centre, a veritable Mecca for the Theosophist. We wish him God-speed. This is the only organization whose international headquarters is in India.

The third pamphlet is addressed to the youth in the Society but may well be read by the elder-members. The non-members may probably find it too "Theosophical."

M. G. S.

We have also received from the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras, (1) Did Madam Blavatsky forge the Mahatma Letters, with facsimile reproductions by C. Jinarajadasa and (2) A guide to Adyar by Miss Marie K. Neff.

The Transition To Communism

(Continued from page 16.)

critical analysis. This part of Mr. Strachey's book must command particular attention. For, "it is not too much to say that this school of thought is to-day politically, if not intellectually, dominant. Its left-wing of moderate under-Consumptionists appear to dictate the monetary policy of the American Government and its right-wing of so-called 'stabilisesr' appear to inspire the policy of the British Government

. . . . The importance of the views of this school cannot, therefore, be over-estimated". Dr. Hayek and Prof. Robbins, whom Sir George Grigg, Finance Member of the Government of India owns as his "Guru", are next considered. Mr. Strachey points out that the Hayek, Robbins School attributes crises to opposite causes to those of the "under-Consumptionists", the difference being: "The under-consumptionists wish to restore profits by raising prices, while the deflationists wish to restore profits by cutting wages". Finally Mr. Cole, who commands a wider circle of influence and whose authority on many questions of economic and financial policy is not easy to assail, comes under the lash of the Marxist Strachey. He exposes the fallacy of the view that "a reformed, planned, high-wage-paying Capitalism is an economic possibility." Mr. Cole is cited to have landed himself into an economic error through misreading of Marx or misunderstanding of his crises theory and this error colours his view of the economic possibilities of Fascism.

Having thus analysed the nature of Capitalist crisis and the treatises of professional economists of Capitalism, Mr. Strachey concludes the book with a chapter on the application of the analysis to the present situation of the world. He confronts the world with two alternatives. the "alternative of Communism or Barbarism". He launches a dexterous discussion of both the alternatives. He has no doubt that this "will be the century of the transition to Communism, and not of the transition to Barbarism."

A review of this book will not be complete without a reference to the extremely interesting and instructive section on the "Theory of Value". In the economics of Marxism this theory of value occupies a pre-eminent place and, therefore, has been more violently assailed than any other, by Capitalist economists. Mr. Strachey very ably challenges every critic of the Marxian postulate. Those who think that this quintessential part of Marxist economics can be killed by ridicule are themselves exposed to their own contradictions. Mr. Strachey devotes considerable attention to the serious and talented Austrian Prof. Bohm-Bawerk, whose economics, however, was shown to be nothing more than the "theory of the Leisure class" by Nicholai Bukharai. Prof. Bohm-Bawerk pronounced the death sentence on Marxism because it "is not in close touch with facts." He wrote: "Marx has not deduced from facts the fundamental principles of his system, either by means of a sound empiricism or a solid economico-psychological analysis; but he founds it on no firmer ground than a formal dialectic. This is the great radical fault of the Marxian system at its birth; from it all the rest necessarily springs. The system runs in one direction, facts go in another". Marxism will have no future, he predicted and its "hollow dialectic" will at length be exposed, he proclaimed. But, it cannot be denied,—and Mr. Strachey's monumental work will support it,—that all the pronouncements, proclamations and prophesies of the high-priests of Capitalism have after all proved to be impotent futilities. In the crisis-stricken world, the system of Marx dominates economic thought and the desperate attempts to combat it are conscious tributes to its invulnerability. "The Nature of Capitalist Crisis" will rank as a unique contribution to the crisis of literature and it should not be a surprise if it proves to be the best-seller.

MUHAMMAD'S FAREWELL MESSAGE

"Ye people, listen to my words! Your lives and property are Sacred and inviolable among one another.

Ye have rights over your wives and your wives have rights over you. Treat your wives with kindness and understanding.

And your slaves? See that you feed them with such food as ye eat yourselves and clothe them with the stuff ye wear yourselves and if may commit a fault which ye are not inclined to forgive, then part from them, for they are the servants of the Lord even as you are, and not to be harshly treated.

Ye people, listen to my words and understand the same. Know that all Muslims are brothers unto one another. Ye are one brotherhood. Nothing which belongs to another is lawful unto his brother, unless freely given out of goodwill. Guard yourselves from committing injustice.

Let him that is present here to-day tell this truth unto him that is absent. Haply he that shall be told may remember better than he who hath heard it from my lips."

Delivered on 7th March 632 A.D. on the occasion of his last Pilgrimage to Mecca.

ILLUSTRATIVE HOROSCOPES

ILLUSTRATIVE HOROSCOPES, with Useful Notes, by Prof. B. Suryanarain Rao, B.A., Editor of the Astrological Magazine, Bangalore. Price Rs. 2-4.

Prof. Rao is a prolific author of astrological books. The present work is a collection of 160 horoscopes of well-known persons, mythological, historical and living, such as Sri Rama, Sri Krishna, Ravana, Adi Shankaracharya, Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan, Queen Victoria, King George V, Ex-King Alfonso, Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, the late Czar Nicholas II, the late Marquess Curzon, present Prince of Wales, Maharaja of Mysore and so on, as well as of persons unnamed but known to the author, the principal events in whose careers are noted down by him.

Prof. Rao, being a convinced believer in the truths of Astrology, does not essay to establish the soundness of its claim to forecast events in an individual's life from the positions which the planets happen to occupy at his or her nativity. Instead of assuming that because the late Marquess Curzon or the Ex-Kaiser was born under such and such a conjunction of planets, these persons attained eminence in life or suddenly fell from it, it would have been more helpful to students of Astrology, especially to those who wish to keep an open mind in such studies, if Prof. Rao had attempted to point out, with regard to each of the horoscopes he has cited, whether there are any marked departures in the known careers of these persons from the careers which the planets had chalked out for them at their nativity, and if so, what are the reasons for such departures. If the claims of Astrology to be a helpful science are to be firmly established, a close and honest investigation of not only the coincidences between given planetary positions, with their theoretically favourable or unfavourable influences, and the known facts of an individual's career, but also the divergences between the two, requires to be made and a completely satisfactory explanation of the latter phenomenon ought to be forthcoming. It is because the professors of Astrology have not devoted an adequate amount of attention to this aspect of the science that it is not making the headway it should have made in thinking circles. At present it is based wholly on traditional assumptions and leaves little room for rational or scientific thinking.

P.

USEFUL BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

THE TRAVELLERS POCKET REFERENCE TO THE 20TH CENTURY HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS. Published by Anglo-Continental and International Publishing Offices, Lousanne. Available from Thacker Spinck and Co.

This is a handy, little volume, full of readable matter. It also contains useful information about travelling in all countries of Europe. It gives the names of all the health and holiday resorts, reliable hotels, travel facilities, sports, medical establishments, with a number of schematic maps. For all intending to spend a holiday abroad this hand-book is indispensable.

Nothing Particularly Low In Lowbrow

Mr. Gilbert Frankau Cannot Agree With Mr. Aldous Huxley That Life Of Highbrow Is Relatively Fuller Than Life Of Lowbrow

Mr. Gilbert Frankau, the well-known author, replies as follows in the "News Chronicle" to Mr. Aldous Huxley's article "I am a Highbrow" in the same journal, which we reproduced in our issue of Sunday last.

I am overtempted to quote against Mr. Huxley:

"I do not look for holy saints to guide me on my way,
Or male and female devilkins to lead my feet astray.
If these are added, I rejoice—if not, I shall not mind.
So long as I have leave and choice to meet my fellow-kind.
For as we come and as we go (and deadly-soon go we!)
The People, Lord, Thy people, are good enough for me."

But that is Kipling, whom the sight of gallant men on gallant horses pelting over high timber at the risk of their necks in pursuit of a fox fills neither with cold disgust nor hot indignation!

Besides, Kipling ends his poem,

"Deliver me from every pride—the Middle, High and Low—
That bars me from a brother's side, whatever pride he show."

So I prefer to sympathise with Mr. Huxley and his brother highbrows. Because, really, they do miss such a lot of fun.

I cannot agree with my fellow-novelist, you see, that the life of the highbrow is relatively fuller than the life of the lowbrow. I believe it to be emptier.

And when he says that his "content" (? contentment) is intrinsically richer and more significant than mine, the very use of that word "significant" (hallmark of all highbrows) gives me a slight pain.

For to me every manifestation of life is equally significant whether it be a manly sport or those "private symbols" which our modern poets use to shield their private emotions from the contaminating crowd.

I cannot understand why Aldous Huxley should believe himself a better man than I am—or even than Gunga Din—because he finds the sex appeal of a Harrison Fisher girl less thrilling than that of a seventeenth-century Mae West as depicted by Rubens. Neither does it seem to me a proof of virtue that his book entertains him more than my bridge.

WE TOO VALUE LEISURE.

While his statement that human beings spend at least half their leisure in disputing about tastes does not smack, to my essentially lowbrow mind, of the truth.

Highbrows may delight in such discussions. But for us, presumably lower organisms, the scant hours of leisure are too precious to waste in idle talk.

We are the sons of Martha, and most of our day is spent in toil. Released from toil, we demand our simple enjoyments, claiming nothing for those enjoyments except that they help to relax either mind or body.

For we lowbrows are still humble folk.

Mr. Huxley is wrong—and possibly just a little too self-conscious—when he imagines us snarling at him for his enjoyment of Beethoven or Dostoievsky. We are quite content for him to have his symphonies and his Russian novels if only he will leave us alone with our jazz and our detective stories.

But the trouble is that he won't; and that he simply cannot get it into his great brain that our interests are just as wide as, and possibly even wider than, his own.

He claims the larger experience; and that we live in a world where events are "isolated and unconnected." He maintains that his knowledge can fuse "isolated happenings into what is at least a partly comprehensible whole."

I suggest the Apostle's, "Much learning doth make thee mad."

LIFE A SIMPLE AFAIR

We lowbrows do not believe overmuch in learning—except it be the study of our own particular trade. We hold that life is a simple affair of work and play, and that in almost every difficulty conscience and common sense are the truest guides.

And although we share Mr. Huxley's respect for true science, which deals with material phenomena, we hold, with the dead satirist, that all Art is apt to be useless unless the artist can convey the complexity of his own experience in simple words, in simple sounds, in simple brush-strokes, to us.

In this attitude towards Art, it seems to my small brain, has germinated the one and only quarrel between the highbrow and the lowbrow. The lowbrow says, in effect, "Be clear"; the highbrow, "It is clear. If only you weren't such a moron."

Which is mere ju-juism. Which is mere snobbery. Yet also worthy of a lowbrow's sympathy. Because most of us practise our ju-jus. Most of us are given to a little harmless snobbery when we ply our own particular trade.

There was never a good workman without a slight superiority complex. The motor-mechanic who tunes your engine is just as keen to make his craft a mystery as the surgeon who operates on your body or the barrister who conducts your case.

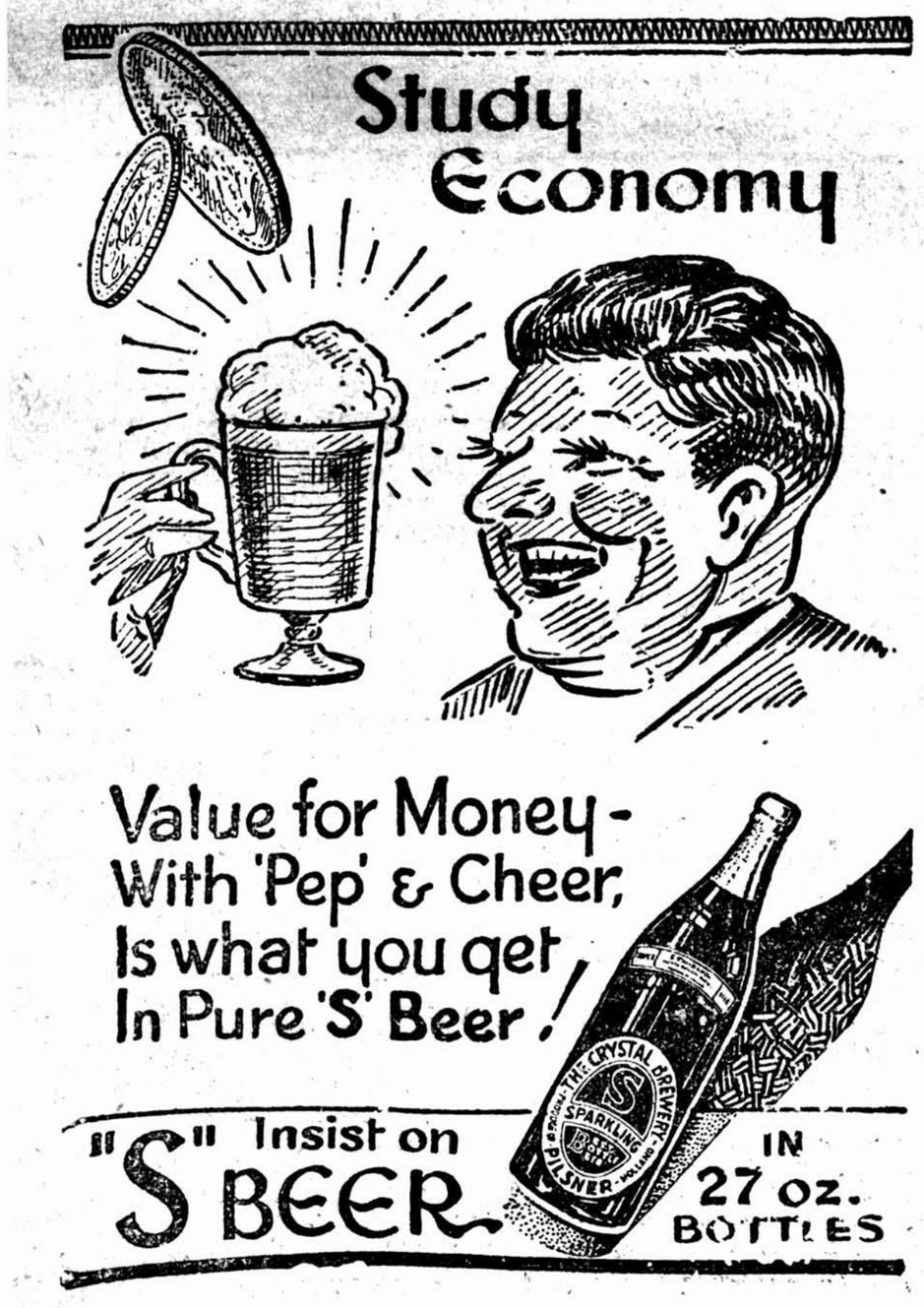
So why shouldn't the author of such fine books as "Point Counter Point" and "Brave New World" indulge his superiority complex? Why shouldn't he bear 'mid snow and ice his banner with that strange device, "Significant"?

I, a humble lowbrow, admire him all the more for it—even if I do hold that he might be a better artist if he could sympathise with the roaring crowd at a Cup Final.

But perhaps he does. Perhaps, secretly, he even envies the tired business man wrestling with his cross-word puzzle.

For all heights are lonely. And surely, even Mr. Huxley must yearn, every now and again amidst his snow and ice, for the warm companionship of kindly, ordinary, everyday men and women?

The kind who pick his strawberries for him—and might even read poetry if only a true poet would write to them in simple language of the simple things they know and love!



"YES, YOU'VE TRIED MANY,—BUT NOT THIS"

Suffered from Piles for years; tried every remedy brought to his knowledge which merely suppressed pain for a time, but made his case worse and worse till he was advised to undergo painful operation without assurance of a cure of the fundamental ailment involving the deep-seated knots. At last he used Recto-Serol and saved himself from Piles torture.

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"Balance Of Power"

British Labour Party's Anti-War Campaign Song

Anticipating an early general election and basing their campaign on conservative peace politics, appealing to the anti-war forces throughout Britain, the Labour Party organ has been giving wide circulation to a song, written by Adrian Ross and first sung forty years ago in a comic opera. Put forward as an example of their political opponents' nationalistic policies, the words might be applied to most governments in 1935.)

You take some States, not less than three,
We'll call them A and B and C;
Not Russia, France or Germany
But each a simple letter;
Supposing A should buy a gun,
Then B must purchase more than one,
And C, who will not be outdone,
Must go a cannon better.

Now A, if not entirely mad
Another gun or so will add,
As many as the others had,
Until he overtops them;
And B and C will purchase more,
Exactly as they did before,
And heap up implements or war,
Till lack of money stops them.

And this is the Balance of Power,
Humanity's loveliest flower;
If we were not afraid
Of the guns we have made,
We should all be at war in an hour!
The war-clouds may threaten and lower,
But never will burst in a shower,
For we haven't the cash
To do any thing rash,
Upsetting the Balance of Power.

Now B, on some convenient day,
Will make a secret league with A,
In which they practically say,
They'll go for C together,
The secret, being one of State,
Is certain to evaporate,
And C may soon anticipate
Extremely sultry weather.

Then C his neighbours will fatigue
With patriotic, base intrigue,
Until he makes a secret league
With each of both the others.
So any two to fight are loath,
Because the third is bound by oath
To fight against and for them both,
As enemies and brothers!

And this is the Balance of Power,
Diplomacy's climax and flower;
If we did not surmise
We were all telling lies,
We should all be at war in an hour.
The war-clouds may threaten and lower,
But never will burst in a shower,
For you cannot depend
On a foe or a friend,
When it comes to the Balance of Power.

WHY U. S. A. FOUGHT IN 1917

Published here and there, but not widely, is the following cablegram sent to President Wilson on March 5, 1917, by the United States Ambassador in London, Walter Hines Page:—

The pressure of this approaching crisis, I am certain, has gone beyond the ability of the Morgan financial agency for the British and French governments.....It is not improbable that the only way of maintaining our present pre-eminent trade position and averting a panic is by declaring war on Germany...pressing danger that the Franco-American and Anglo-American exchange will be greatly disturbed; the inevitable consequences will be that orders by all the Allied governments will be reduced to the lowest possible amount, and that transatlantic trade will practically come to an end.

The result of such a stoppage will be a panic in the United States. We shall soon reach this condition unless we take quick action to prevent it. Great Britain and France must have a credit in the United States which will be large enough to prevent the collapse of world trade and the whole financial structure of Europe.

If the United States declares war against Germany, the greatest help we could give Great Britain and the Allies would be such a credit. If we should adopt this policy, an excellent plan would be for our Government to make a large investment in a Franco-British loan. Another plan would be to guarantee such a loan. A great advantage would be that all the money would be kept in the United States.

We could keep on with our trade and increase it, till the war ends, and after the war Europe would purchase food and an enormous supply of materials with which to reequip her peace industries. We should thus reap the profit of an uninterrupted and perhaps an enlarging trade over a number of years, and we should hold their securities in payment.

BROMINE FROM SEA WATER

The plant erected at Kure Beach, North Carolina, for the extraction of bromine from sea water has now been in operation for a year. From the first annual report of the operating company we learn that 140,000 million pounds of sea water were pumped in that period—equivalent to one square mile of ocean water eighty-two feet deep.

The bromine recovered was all used in making anti-knock ethyl gasoline. About 14,000,000 pounds of bromine were required last year to treat 10,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline. Forty per cent came from sea water.

The chemists at Kure Beach sigh when they think of the chemicals that they could not extract from the 140,000 million pounds of sea water with which they wrestled. Back into the sea flowed 750,000 pounds of common salt; 450,000 tons of Epsom salts; 90,000,000 pounds of metallic magnesium, or enough to make 90,000 airplanes; one four-inch cube of gold; eighty tons of strontium; eight and one half tons of copper; three and one half tons of iodine; potassium enough to make 1,000,000 tons of rich fertilizer; and eighty tons of calcium chloride, potentially capable of laying the dust on 20,000 miles of clay, sand and gravel roads. Total cash value of the lot: 50,000,000 dollars.—"New York Times."

POOL OF MIRACULOUS CURE

The water of the "Kund" or sacred pool (shown in the photograph at the bottom) near the temple of Bhavnath (above) in Idar State is reputed to possess curative properties and has been attracting an increasing number of people suffering from skin diseases like leprosy, lucoderma, eczema and so on. The legend in connection with the temple and pool runs to the effect that the aged Vedic Rishi Chyavan was miraculously cured of his blindness and decrepitude and restored to youth by Ashwini Kumars, the heavenly physicians, after he had taken a bath in this very pond into which the Ashwini Kumars had thrown thousands of herbs of marvellous potency.

The temple is situated at a distance of about 22 miles from Himatnagar railway station on the A. P. Railway in Idar State. From the station there is a regular motor service to Bhavnath throughout the year except for the two months of the monsoon. Accommodation is provided in dharmashalas for all suffers without distinction of caste and creed. Poor people are supplied with foodstuffs by the Idar State. Those who can afford to pay can get their requirements from the nearby villages.

Further particulars will be supplied on request by the Brahmachariji of Bhavnath, post Bhiloda, via Idar. (A. P. Railway).

A Page About Women

BIHAR ANTI-PURDAH ASSOCIATION

It Is Not Political, Says President

Mrs. R. Sharma, President of the Anti-Purdah Association, Bihar, writes:—

I want to clear some misunderstanding about the Anti-Purdah Association. The Association was founded eight years ago for removing the evils of purdah from Bihar. Allied subjects like female education or domestic cleanliness, etc., have also been taken up. Its object is thus purely social. It aims at purging the Bihari society of these social evils. It has nothing to do with politics. Everybody who symathises with our cause is welcome. Government servants and Congressmen attend its meetings side by side. It is with the help of the general public, specially the Government officials among them, that the Association is running. Government buildings have been freely used to convene its meetings therein. But this year, unfortunately, a curious misunderstanding has been caused in certain circles that the Association is connected with politics. It is entirely baseless. Rai Saheb Radhakant Singh of the Income Tax Department said in his speech on the occasion of its eighth anniversary held on the 8th instant that he had received many enquiries by phone about it. He explicitly stated that the Association is in no way political. I also in my address made this point quite clear. Now I think, whatever doubt might have been in the minds of some about the Association, should cease to exist.

She Can See Through You!

Woman With "X-Ray" Eyes Effects Extraordinary Cures

Woman with the X-ray eyes. That is the only way to describe Mrs. Amber Sparkes. Her eyes possess the extraordinary faculty of being able to see through flesh and bone, so that the secrets of the human body are exposed to her gaze, writes "The People."

A Bournemouth osteopath, Mrs. Sparkes employs this unique gift to aid her in her work. A patient goes to her surgery to consult her. After listening to an account of the complaint, she will gaze searchingly at the patient.

"There is a small bone displaced at the base of the neck," she will say. "From what you tell me it is probable that it is due to the fall you had as a child. Bend over and I will put it right for you."

With a few deft touches of her hands, the trouble of years is put right in as many minutes.

How she came to take up healing is a romance in itself. Herself a sufferer from rheumatoid arthritis for many years, she was cured in an unusual manner.

Doctor after doctor had treated her in vain. At last, a friend persuaded her to see an osteopath. So effective did the latter prove that this woman, who for years had been bed-ridden, within a few weeks was able to walk about again.

STRANGE ROMANCE OF HEALING.

So impressed was Mrs. Sparkes with his treatment that she determined herself to take up this work of healing, to which she had had a leaning ever since a child. Now her fame is world-wide. So great is the demand for her services that she is only able to attend to a selected list of patients.

They come to her from all parts of the world, from Australia, South Africa, the United States Kenya, China, Japan, India, and even the South Sea Islands.

Recently she saw a gipsy woman in the garden of her villa. She went out and told her to go away, as there were already plenty of flowers.

"But," this woman protested, "I didn't come to sell you flowers. It is my face."

Mrs. Sparkes looked. The gipsy woman was suffering from extreme neuritis. "But what made you come to me?" she demanded. The woman looked at her. "I don't know," she answered, "except something kept saying to me: Go to that house. You will be cured.'

She begged Mrs. Sparkes to put her hands on the affected part of her face. The latter did. A few days later the gipsy came back again, full of gratitude, to say that the neuritis had been completely cured.

GIFT DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

It was by accident that Mrs. Sparkes discovered the unusual property that she possessed in her eyes. She was massaging a patient, when, suddenly, to her surprise, she found herself able to see right through her body. It was not the bones and muscles so much as the all-important nerve centres that were exposed to her view. She is unable to explain this queer gift.

It is not her physical healing that she regards as of primary importance, but the cures she has effected with mentally deranged patients.

A perfectly healthy young woman suffered from an hallucination. Every morning when she woke up at seven o'clock she went mad for a few minutes. Her madness took the form of being afraid of being left alone, and insisting that the room must be crowded with people.

One morning Mrs. Sparkes went to her house just before seven. The woman appeared to be perfectly normal. Then, suddenly, at the usual hour a look of complete madness came over her face.

As she looked the healer seemed to see behind the woman the scene of some Eastern land. There had just been a great earthquake. Later, when the patient had become normal again Mrs. Sparkes told her of the vision that she had.

"It's all right," she assured her. "You were in great peril at that particular moment, but the danger can never overtake you now. You must put it from your mind."

The woman did. To-day she is completely cured.

GIRL WINS £400 SCHOLARSHIP

Former Domestic Servant Takes To Study Of Economics

Miss Mary Cook, formerly a domestic servant, whose father, a miner, was killed in the war, has won a £400 scholarship open to all England.

Miss Cook, who is 25, belongs to Leasingthorne, near Bishop Auckland. Her mother died recently.

The Mary McArthur Scholarship in Economics and Social Science, which she has been awarded, is tenable at the London School of Economics.

She attended a council school at Leasingthorne; then she became a domestic servant. But five years later she started to study history and economics.

PUNJAB'S FIRST LADY SCIENCE GRADUATE

Mrs. Vidya Sethi, wife of Prof. Mehr Chand Sethi of the F. C. College, Lahore, is the only lady amongst the successful B.Sc., candidates of this year. Mrs. Sethi enjoys the unique position of being the first Hindu lady Science graduate of the Punjab University. She took up Botany and Zoology as her elective subjects and prepared for them privately. She is the mother of three children, the eldest of whom will appear in the degree examination next year.

Mrs. Sethi intends preparing for the Honours and the M.Sc. degrees in Botany, if the rules of the Punjab University could be modified to allow women to appear for these examinations without being required to join a college.

Shrimati Ramabai, who has passed the 'Vidwan' degree examination of the Madras University, has been appointed Kanarese Pandit in St. Annes Girls' High School, Mangalore.

Women members of the Royal Family of England: Her Majesty the Queen (Left); Princess Margaret Rose (child at Left), daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York; the Duchess of York (Left side of carriage); the Duchess of Kent (Right); and Princess Elizabeth, elder daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York.

L. G. PREFERS THE MODERN GIRL

Mr. Lloyd George prefers the modern girl and the education which makes her what she is.

He said so at the speech day of St. Felix School, Southwold, where his grand-daughter is a pupil.

Recalling that the school was founded just at the time "when the prim and grim Victorian era was coming to an end," he went on:

"The old academies for young ladies—they were not girls in those days—at best were an expensive joke, and at their worst they were an atrocity."

LOVE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

In various ways the Soviet Government has sought recently to strengthen the ties of family life. Last week Pravda, the Communist party organ, helped along the movement by this statement; Love is the whole foundation of the Socialist family. Without it, that family cannot exist. Young Communist must be capable of this noble feeling. Those who are not are selfish and parasites. We demand that public opinion persecute them and hold them up to contempt. Never before could men love so freely, fully and richly as now."

Heart-Beats In Glass Jars

Experiments Of American Doctors Open Strange New Vistas In Medicine: Hearts, Lungs, Livers And Kidneys Severed From Body Are Kept Alive With Serum In Bottles !

Twenty-eight years ago Dr. Alexis Carrel published the sensational news that he had succeeded in keeping a bit of a chicken's heart alive in a glass vessel. Fed with the proper food, washed delicately to rid it of its wastes, the fragment still lives and grows in the Rockefeller Institute. With proper care there is no reason why it should not live forever. Cells may be immortal, writes Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert in the "New York Times."

In the current issue of Science appears another chapter of the story—one written by Dr. Carrel and Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. The two announce that for the first time an entitle organ has been cut out of the body of an animal and kept alive for days in a sterile glass vessel. It is clear that Dr. Carrel devised the technique whereby it is possible to keep bacteria from killing the organ and that the Colonel is responsible for an artificial heart, a pump which supplies either blood serum or growth-stimulating solutions to the severed arteries and maintains circulation in the presence of a gas (oxygen, carbon dioxide and nitrogen).

Some Varied Tests

Twenty-six experiments were made with the ovaries, thyroids, suprenals, spleens, heats and kidneys of cats and fowls. Twice only did infection occur—in spleens contaminated before they were removed. Supplied with growth-promoting food, organs not only survived in glass but formed new cells and tissues and thus grew in size and weight. Bits of tissue cut from the organs flourished separately in culture mediums. Under some conditions substances were set free that stimulated the production of leucocytes (white corpuscles which are found in blood and which sometimes wander in tissues).

Anything that lives and grows changes physically and chemically. What happens to these glass-enclosed organs that have no body? Dr. Carrel promises more information on that subject. Possibly he may throw much light on processes about which there are as yet only hypotheses and wild surmises.

It is not the first time that experiments of this kind have been made. The hearts of frogs have beaten for two days outside of their bodies. In Russia the severed heads of dogs have lived for an hour or two, with the aid of blood-pumps, while eyes winked and food was gulped down.

A New Technique

To do better than this a new technique had to be developed to sever organs with the necessary attachments—arteries and essential tissues—and keep out bacteria and prevent the blood from clotting. Last year, Dr. Carrel assures us, the necessary surgical procedure was developed in France at Compiegne. But there still was no adequate heart and lung—something that would keep an organ alive indefinitely and free from infection.

Five years ago a magnetic pump was devised by Rosenberger of the Rockefeller Institute. Other apparatus followed. Then came the new simple heart, for which, apparently, Colonel Lindbergh is largely responsible.

This brilliant success opens vistas to the imaginative. When the proper surgical procedure is developed and it becomes possible to transplant organs in the human body, a doctor will open a white-enameled cupboard and carefully scrutinize an array of glass jars, each connected with a mechanical heart ceaselessly beating and pumping sometimes blood serum, sometimes proteins (food) and hormones into kidneys, ovaries, glands.

Vast Possibilities

He looks over the jars of shelf 2. All kidneys. The third from the left—that will do nicely for the man on the operating table in the next room. The kidney is taken out of its sterile glass environment and neatly inserted into the opened body. Arteries are connected. If all goes well—as it always will in the year 1995—Archibald Smith will be discharged in a month, rejoicing in the possession of a kidney excised five years ago from the late William Clavering when he was hardly cold.

Dr. Carrel sees other possibilities no less romantic but probably more important scientifically. How do the thyroids, pituitaries, pineals, adrenals and other glands secrets the hormones which differentiate us from one another—determine whether we shall be idiots or geniuses, giants or dwarfs, men or women, dynamos of energy or sloths? If we can study the glands at work in glass, we shall know the answer.

What is the relation of heart to kidneys, of ovaries to milk-producing breasts, of one organ to another? Again the answer may some day be read in the glass jars to which artificial hearts pump blood, serum and food. How do organs degenerate when they are attacked by disease? The pathologist of the future may watch the progress of Bright's disease in a kidney, of tuberculosis in a lung, of endocarditis in a heart, of arteries hardening. It will be like looking inside of the body itself. But with this advantage: It will be possible to study one phenomenon at a time—to separate one variable from another and thus to decide the part that each plays in health and disease.

For the first time the physician may begin to think of controlling an organ in action outside the body just as if he were an engineer who shuts out everything but the particular thing that he must study. Thus the prospect is opened of treating diseases experimentally in glass jars and of applying the discoveries made to the suffering body itself.

What Is Life ?

The "New York Times" makes the following editorial comments on the subject:—

To let a frog's heart throb in a bottle of serum is an old trick of the experimental biologist. More difficult is the performance of the Skin Clinic of the University of Berlin in keeping an embryonic human heart alive in a serum for a month. Dr. J. B. S. Haldane's success in growing unborn rats in cultures for short periods still arouses wonder and comment. As for Dr. Carrel's famous chicken heart tissue, which has been tenderly nurtured these twenty-eight years and promises to live forever if the vestal virgins that attend it are not remiss—it has been the subject of a whole literature. What we want, however, is a closer stimulation of nature on a large scale. A whole severed organ must be connected with a mechanical heart and lung.

Years have been spent at the Rockefeller Institute in devising the right mechanism and the right environment. The Soviet experiments of the Alexander Bogdanov Institute for Blood Research have achieved a limited, gruesome success in this direction with the severed heads of dogs. Now come Dr. Alexander Carrel and Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh with an announcement in Science that they have kept the extirpated glands, spleens, livers, hearts and kidneys of cats and chickens alive with an artificial circulatory system and lung. Thyroids which survived twenty days "could have remained in the apparatus much longer" we are assured. All the orphaned organs behaved in glass much as they do in the body.

We have here more than a curiosity of the laboratory. Instead of surmising what happens to an organ behind ribs and flesh we may now watch it in a man-made body of transparent glass. At last it may become possible to see with one's eyes the process of making the hormones that determine whether we shall be men or women, dwarfs or giants, dullards or Napoleons. Pathologists may yet note exactly how organs succumb to disease. The interaction of parts will no longer be a sealed book. Medicine is in a fair way to become an exact science.

There are broader aspects of this development. What matters it to us if our kidneys live for a century on some shelf, connected with a blood-pump, or that our hearts beat on long after we are gone? Suppose we were completely dissected and our various members kept alive in bottles and that some amazingly skillful surgeon were to piece us together again. Would we become again the conscious personalities, the John Joneses and William Smiths, that we were originally? Dr. Carrel being a philosopher as well as a biologist, such matters give him as much concern as the practical demands of medicine and surgery.

His experiments raise the question of life itself. What is it? We may never know. But at least research with mechanical hearts and lungs and bottled vitals shows that a living being is not a magical source of energy and spontaneous action—that life and activity are related to the environment in subtle ways. Our response to that environment, our emotions, our yearnings, our wondering about stars and atoms, our questioning are all involved in this mystery. Gradually we are picking complicated creatures apart as if they were lumps of inert matter. It is a fine beginning—an analysis. But the great synthesis which is to tell us what life is and what is its meaning—will man ever be ready for anything so overwhelming?

DEAFNESS!

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BOTTLED IN BOMBAY
S.S. MIRANDA

Shooting A Man-Eater

My Adventure In A Gond Village

(By S. A. Rashid)

The news reached us that the village of Dilahri (in the district of Hoshangabad) was being infested by a full grown tiger. It had devoured five persons within a week, and the Government, therefore, had announced a reward of 250 rupees to any one if human kills entirely ceased within six months after its destruction. The intending Shikari was allowed to obtain the necessary permit of the forest. It was the month of June, say the first week when the weather is the hottest, and having secured the permit we set out in quest of the man-eater.

When we reached the village everybody turned up to see our 'mighty band' of six, but so terrorized were they that none could assure us of his co-operation. The animal seems to have become expert in catching stray persons, particularly women who went to work in the field as well as persons going morning and evening to answer the calls of nature. He had even once entered a hut and dragged away a sleeping Gond. To trap such a brute in such a way as to make him an easy target of our rifles was really fraught with dangers. I believe in a .12 bore with its both barrels choked. That is the best weapon of defence against a tiger from a machan, for it can fire shots. So, besides a .450 D.B. rifle, I carried with me one .12 bore, hammerless B.S.A. and a dozen Manton's LG's and one dozen of Rotax and Lethal balls each. The rest of the company had all except one .30 Springfield Mauser, while the last man, a young Rajput, never felt tired of displaying his .401 automatic, which he used most advantageously.

A Gruesome Sight

The day we reached the village we saw at its outskirts a half-eaten human body. It was of a middle-aged woman, who carried a scythe to cut grass. This gave us a warning that the brute must have concealed himself under a bush close by. She was killed the same day early in the morning. When we reached the village we were almost in a fix. Two of us were crack shots. They were excellent marksmen and had also been on shooting expeditions in Nairobi. I am quite handy with my rifle too and could easily put a ball in a flying anima'.

The village lay in a trough of low-lying hills thickly covered with forest. It abounds in game, and the belt of hills around makes it an excellent hunting ground. There is a deep nullah near the village which had a small stream of water, but the bed of the forest was all covered with dry leaves which made noise under our feet. The village is about nine miles remote from the road. It is a distinctly Gond village.

We sat that night on a machan hurriedly tied up about eight yards high but carefully camouflaged with freshly plucked branches of mahogany trees. It was about twenty yards from the corpse of the woman. No noise had been made. Everything, the cot, the branches and the ropes had all been stealthily brought up to the tree in the day time lest the brute scent danger. We had seen, while the machan was being tied up, the pugmarks of a full grown tiger only a few yards away from the tree along the bed of the nullah. The brute had apparently gone towards the pool of water which was about a hundred yards away from the tree. He must have lain there on the cool sand near the water waiting for the evening either to return to the kill or seize some other unhappy rustic in the field. He had certainly not known that the machan was being tied up.

When a young tiger becomes a man-eater he is a great terror, as he does not hesitate to catch human beings from long distances even, otherwise, usually old tigers, who either due to their having grown feeble or having dropped their hair neither run fast nor expose their skins to the sun, turn into man-eaters. Their claws and teeth become somewhat blunt and naturally they look for easy prey.

The Vigil

Two of us walked quietly away from the village and got on the machan unnoticed. The sun had gone down; the wind was silent but the distant booting of partridges could be faintly heard. That too had died away at last and an eerie silence followed. Colonel Raimond sat with his .30 Springfield fully loaded with 'high velocity cordite' and cocked ready for a bang while I peered into the thick undergrowth with a powerful torch in my hand ready to flash. We sat on for a long time in great suspense. The time spent on the machan passed like centuries, every leave or bush by its slightest movement raised our hair on end. The suspense was terrible. Shadows of the dead seemed to haunt the space. The corpse lay where it was, naked but distorted and lacerated. The ground around was covered with scratches. The woman must have been cutting grass and was quietly knocked down. As the body was only partly devoured we rightly expected the brute to return to it after the dusk. But it was past nine. The moon shone bright and the jungle was quiet, but the tiger didn't come.

We decided to get down. But the danger was there; he might even make for us from behind some bushes. I carried .12 bore and put LGs in the right barrel. These are the best for breaking a charge. Vigilantly we walked out of the glade and reached the village. A cry arose from a hut. A boy of 12 was missing. The parents were in tears. We were helpless; nothing could have been done that night. Arrangements for a beat next morning were ordered.

The morning broke gloriously fine. One hundred beaters all armed with pop-guns and improvised tins and drums arranged themselves in a semi-circle. In quite the opposite direction, we came upon the bones of the unfortunate youth who was missing last night. The tiger seldom walks long distance after it has had its meals. The bones lay in the same nullah but at its different bend and some distance away from the place where we had sat. So, we located according to our calculation that the brute might be somewhere under the shade of the trees near the pool of water.

The Beat

The forest was beat down towards the nullah from the slopes of the hills. Each one of us sat at the expected place of the animal's appearance; and an experienced Gond Shikari sat with each of us, with his muzzle-loader ready cocked. These village shikaris are a great necessity. They know the animal, its ways and habits and also the likely places where it could be. But you mustn't let these or the beaters know that you are either a novice or chicken-hearted or they would become lukewarm. They always have great faith in Shikaris.

One expert old Gond was told off to locate the expected place of the brute's concealment. He had followed the pug-marks with nothing but a blanket and an axe on his shoulder. The brute was located to be in a small cave just close to the Nullah.

The beat commenced from 7 a.m. As the first half of the circle of the beaters drew near I saw a fine spotted deer rushing along very much confounded. It offered an easy target. But I had not gone to kill a deer. Then came a covey of hens and a beautiful cock. This was very tempting. Hardly had they disappeared than came out a huge tiger, emerging slowly from its cover. My nerves were on edge. The excitement was so intense that I felt as if in a moment the whole world passed from before my eyes, and every moment my fingers went to the triggers. The brute was yet far and was coming on majestically. The Colonel sat by my side too. Our machan was low and the tree was inclined and easy to climb.

A Terrible Moment

The beaters advanced and the brute came towards our tree. It was hardly thirty feet away, the Colonel took aim and a bang followed. The tree was suddenly shaken by a wild gust of wind. A cry went up from the Colonel. I was stupefied, but the old man shouted, "Fire, man, fire, — — — on us!" I heard nothing more. in that din and noise but felt somebody's hard fists hit my sides. I was terrified, blinded by fear, amazed and lost the balance of my mind. The Colonel's rifle had dropped down, his bag of cartridges hung from the dry stem and the brute's wide open mouth loomed like that of a ghost ready to swallow us up alive. He had almost swallowed us up. The Colonel was pulling at my gun which got entangled in my belt. I pushed its barrel on and unconsciously let it go down right into the brute's gaping mouth.

I do not know by what power or magic it suddenly went off. The rotax passed through his palate and flew out of his head. It dropped down like a clod of earth. I nearly swooned. The Colonel sat bolt upright. The beast lay stone dead beneath the tree and the rifle near him. The first shot which had gone wide of the mark had warned the beaters. They got on the trees and awaited the result. Another shot followed two or three minutes after and they were assured that the brute was hit. It must have hardly taken in all fifteen minutes.

The suspense in which we found ourselves while yet on the machan was agonizing. The body of the brute lay cold and we felt certain that the man eater had met its end. Fifteen minutes more and then I whistled. The beaters came out throwing stones on the body as also our friends who waited for some thrilling message on their machans. They made a circle round the devil—"Sampat" as they had nicknamed him and kneeled before us in gratitude. I became the hero. They were ready to worship me as their God. We paid them gratefully too for their ready assistance and guidance.

This was my seventh tiger and though I have sat for many more, as many as almost fifty times, yet this one gave me the greatest thrill of my life. I was not prepared to say that I had shot the brute but the Colonel was loud in my praise and took great delight in making me the hero of the day. The brute was old and had scars over his body. The hair were also falling off and the claws had turned blunt. But it measured 10 feet and 9 inches. Human kills have since then ceased.

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Peace Move by Ex-soldiers of the Front

Suggestions Put Forward By Prince Of Wales Meet With Full Approval Of German Leaders

(From A Correspondent)

At the annual meeting of the British Legion, recently held in London, the Prince of Wales made a speech in which he expressed his satisfaction at the intention of these ex-soldiers to make a friendly visit to Berlin, first of all by sending there some of their leading members. At the end of his speech the Prince emphasised that in his opinion no corporation or organisation was "better adapted to offer the hand of friendship to the Germans than those who had formerly fought against them at the front in the world war, and who have now forgotten everything". This speech, delivered by one of England's most prominent representatives, has naturally met with the respect it deserves in all papers published in the English language. It has been received with universal approval, not only from the ex-soldiers themselves, but from all parts of the Empire.

The London "Star" in a leading article said:—"The friendly gesture of the Prince of Wales towards Germany will have a beneficial influence on European relations". This sentence strikes the main note of this speeches of all those, who have expressed their sympathy with the words pronounced by the Prince on his occasion. The President of the Australian Branch of the British Legion, Sir Gilbert Dyett, said that the Prince, by his speech, had rendered a valuable service to humanity in the interests of peace, in which movement the old Australian soldier would cooperate with his whole heart and soul. The President of the Australian League of Nations also gave it as his opinion that the idea of establishing direct relations between the British Legion and the German ex-soldiers of the front was one of far-reaching importance. We hear from Melbourne that the proposal of the Prince of Wales had again brought to the foreground the suggestion of having a world conference of all those who took part in the war, which fell through at the time. The President of the British Legion himself, General Frederick Maurice, informed the press that in all probability German representatives would be present at the last meeting, and he saw no reason why German ex-soldiers should not also take part. For the time-being it is likely that two prominent members of the Legion will visit Germany, and if their visit proves successful, of which there is no doubt, a more important delegation will then go to Berlin.

READY RESPONSE FROM GERMANY

These English gentlemen are certain to receive a most cordial reception from the whole German people. Numerous opinions expressed by leading personalities in German official life testify to the unahimity of feeling and opinion in this respect on the part of the leaders of the State and the people. Hitler's representative, Rudolf Hess, informed Reuter's Berlin Correspondent, just after the speech of the Prince of Wales, with what eager expectation the German ex-soldiers of the front are looking forward to the visit of their English comrades. He added:—"When the spirit which unites all ex-soldiers is more and more awakened in the external politics of the various countries, a great step will have been taken towards European peace."

The Reich Air Minister, General Hermann Goring, likewise signified his approval of the Prince's speech, which he characterised as "being the right way to maintain peace in the world". Ambassador von Ribbentrop, who represented Germany in the recent Anglo-German naval negotiations, and brought them to a successful conclusion, stated that in his opinion there was 'no better way for promoting a friendly understanding than open and honest talks between men who have been at the front". In addition we have declarations made by leading Germans besides thousands of opinions expressed through the channels of the German press, which all go to prove that the English representatives can count on a most hearty welcome from the entire German people.

In this connection it may be recalled that it was under the new regime in Germany that they first had the idea of bringing about an understanding between ex-soldiers from the front.

The readers may be referred to the speech made by Reich's minister Rudolf Hess at Konigsberg on July 8th 1934, which was an ardent appeal for peace to all ex-soldiers in the world, and which led to many visits being paid to Germany by ex-soldiers. Minister Hess at that time said:—"If ex-soldiers come together—former antagonists—they evoke the common memories and arrive at the same conclusion. They naturally speak of the world war, but behind what they say is the hope of peace. It is for this reason that it is up to the ex-soldiers to erect a bridge of understanding from people to people, if politicians are unable to find one". Chancellor Hitler who, like Hess, is an ex-soldier and politician at the same time, in his speech of May 21st showed the way to secure peace based on honour and equality of rights for all the peoples' culture. Let us hope that other politicians of other nations will soon decide to follow the good example of their German and English colleagues, for the nations want peace.

Talks With Quetta Dead

Mr. V. D. Rishi's Attempts To Get Into Communication With Victims "Beyond The Grave"

Mr. V. D. Rishi, B.A., LL.B., the well-known Spiritualist of Bombay, writes as follows:

In view of the world-wide sympathy for those who perished at Quetta, it would be worthwhile to point out that during our stay in Simla last month a few attempts were made to get into touch with those unfortunate persons who passed over under such tragic circumstances. The experiments were usually made in the presence of bereaved persons as they supplied the joining link which facilitates the manifestation of the desired entities. In every attempt the unfortunate victims seemed eager to communicate and readily responded to the invocation of those whom they loved. They described the horrible experiences before leaving the physical envelope and the anguish felt on passing over. The mother-in-law of a gentleman narrated how she was buried under the debris with her child in one arm, and how she yearned to express her thoughts to her near and dear ones. She was very anxious about the welfare of her family and promised every help to the gentleman in his difficulties.

Quite different were the experiences of one who perished in the same way, but was conversant with the fact of human survival during his life-time. He felt in no way sorry for the catastrophe that befell him and asked the sitter to intimate to his (spirit's) friends that he had passed over just as stated by him without suffering from any disease. These experiences clearly indicate the urgent necessity of having a fair idea about life after death with a view to avoid the subsequent confusion.

A SIKH'S EXPERIENCE.

A Sikh gentleman was told by his near relative who was also a victim of the earth-quake that he was unconscious for two days and when after regaining consciousness he was told by a spirit guide that he was now in the fifth plane of the next world he cried for an hour on account of the sudden change. He expressed that the possibility of communication along those lines greatly pleased him and he would respond whenever invoked. It was a source of immense satisfaction for him to find that after all there was a way by which he could express his thoughts to those whom he had left behind.

It was recently reported in the papers that a "Yagna" was proposed for bringing peace to the souls of those unfortunate persons. In this connection it will be important to know the spiritualistic view-point which clearly demonstrates that apart from such religious ceremonies the unfortunate souls will be more pleased by communicating with them and affording them opportunities of their heart-felt desires. It is our sacred duty to make efforts along these lines out of the very love and regard which we profess to have for their memory.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART'S PROGRESS

(Continued from page 17.)

Institution might come up for review by Government.

The Exhibition of Students' work was kept open for ten days; a very large number of the public visited the Exhibition.

In the month of January last the new Governor of Bombay and Lany Brabourne paid a visit to the School and remained nearly two hours, thoroughly inspecting the classes. Their Excellencies evinced great interest in all that they saw and expressed appreciation of the high standard of work executed in the School. The Staff and students were much encouraged by Their Excellencies' visit and the interest which they took in the students and their work.

There was very keen competition for the "Miss Dolly Cursetji Prizes" this year and exceptionally fine Cartoons and Paintings were executed. The first prize of Rs. 600 was awarded to G. M. Solegaonkar while B. G. Godbole and S. D. Chavda were bracketed for the second prize.

SCULPTURE

The number of students in these Classes was 19 as against 24 in the previous year. No particular reason can be attributed for this slight fall in numbers.

With the sanction of Government a radical change has been made in the teaching staff of these Classes from the 10th June last. Instead of one Assistant Teacher and a First Kumbhar, assisted by two paid Visiting Professors, a post has been created of Master of Soulpture who, with a First Kumbhar, has been placed solely in charge of the Classes while the posts of the paid Visiting Professors have been abolished.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon commissioned the School to carry out a design for the Royal Coat of Arms for the Viceroy's House at New Dehli; this was successfully executed in bronze. The Ruler of Aundh State also placed an order for plaster costs of which was successfully carried out.

It is very gratifying to note that Mr. R. P. Kamat, a past student of this school who was awarded prizes and scholarships in the previous year, has now won the Royal Academy Gold Medal and Travelling Scholarship. The School is proud of Mr. Kamat's achievement. He is the first Indian to win the highest award of the Royal Academy Schools, London.

FELLOWS AND VISITING PROFESSORS.

Messrs. J. M. Ahivasi, R. G. Chimulkar, and J. D. Gondhalekar were appointed Fellows in Painting for this Session and Dr. P. S. Dastur delivered a series of lectures in Anatomy.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

At the beginning of the Session under report there were 116 students including one lady student in this Section of the School, as compared with 125 in the last Session and 135 in the previous one, 108 of whom completed the Session's work.

REAY ART WORKSHOPS

The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1934 was 102 as against 159 for the previous year. The decrease in number is largely due to the introduction of fees in this Section and the abolition of all the Scholarships, owing to the financial stringency. It is hoped that the Scholarships will be re-awarded as soon as financial conditions improve. Seventy orders were received for work to be executed of which 26 were from outsiders and 44 were either from the School of Art or from the different sections of the Workshops.

A large Royal Coat-of-Arms, modelled in the Sculpture School, was very succesfully cast in bronze for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. His Excellency the Viceroy kindly sent a letter of appreciation in connection with this work. A large Memorial Tablet was executed in brass for the Colonel Gilroy Memorial Committee, to be placed in St. George's Hospital, Bombay. At the request of the Director of Industries many articles executed at the Reay Art Workshops were exhibited at his Stall at the H. O. H. Fete. The various articles were much admired by the public.

"Mr. SPEAKER"

Will British Parliament Be Able To Continue Undisturbed For Any Length Of Time The Traditional Practice Of His Unopposed Re-election?

The unique character of the position of the Speaker of the House of Commons is brought out in full relief by the controversy over the decision of the Labour party to oppose the re-election of Captain Fitz Roy for Daventry at the general election, remarks Prof. Berriedale Keith, writing in the "Manchester Guardian." While the Dominions have borrowed wholesale from the usages of the Commons, in this respect they have never adopted English precedent, though it is significant that regret is often expressed in the Dominions that conditions preclude the following of the British practice, which accords in effect continuity of office to the member who once has been elected Speaker so long as he desires to remain in office. It is, in fact, a striking example of the successful modification of the primary purpose of an office whose name seems so ill adapted to describe the essential function of presiding over and maintaining order in the House of Commons.

The Commons as soon as they came to sit apart from the Lords, needed an officer who should act as the channel of communication between them and the Crown, and from 1377 at least there is an unbroken succession of Speakers styled "Molocutor" or "pourparlour." Naturally it was of the highest consequence to the Crown that so important an officer should be under its control, and so strong was royal influence that, while the Commons elected, the King directed their choice.

KING AND COMMONS

It was noted as of ill omen for the royal cause that the Long Parliament showed its independence in selecting a member whose appointment was not desired by the King and who regarded himself not as the instrument of the Crown for the guidance of the proceedings of the Commons but as their mouthpiece. In the transitional period under Charles II, the King endeavoured to enforce the traditional authority of the Crown to exercise the right of refusing to accept the choice of the House. In 1679 he rejected Sir Edward Seymour and bade them choose again, but the House refused to accept his suggested alternative, and after conflict a compromise was reached, the House making a new but a free choice.

Under the revolutionary settlement of 1688 and the development of responsible Government under George I, royal control over the Speaker was replaced by that of the party Ministry, and the Speaker's identification with his party was emphasised by the regular practice by which he held Governmental office. Not until 1742 did Speaker Onslow resign his post and establish the practice which now prevails. But the Speaker remained an active politician, and it was from the chair that Addington advanced to the office of Premier.

GROWTH OF IMPARTIALITY

On the other hand, a strong sense of the importance of the appearance at least of impartiality was growing up which manifested itself decisively in the bitter criticism which was expressed in the House when Speaker Abbot took occasion on presenting the Appropriation Bill of 1813 at the Bar of the House of Lords to denounce the cause of Roman Catholic emancipation. The effect of this remonstrance was seen in the care taken by his successor, Manners Sutton, to explain the motives of his interventions in debate. But he retained and exercised the right of active potical partisanship outside the House, with the result that, though by common consent an excellent Speaker, he was rejected when proposed for re-election as Speaker at the commencement of the Parliament of 1935.

The precedent was decisive; the Commons had made it absolutely clear that the office should be definitely dissociated from political partisanship, and every Speaker since Mr. Shaw Lefevre's election in 1839 has loyally complied with the wishes of the House. His natural reward has been that he is re-elected Speaker as a matter of course, so long as he feels equal to the exhausting duties of his high office. As is natural, when a vacancy occurs the selection is made from members of the party in power, but once elected the Speaker shows that admirable detachment from former predilections which is the characteristic of keen party politicians when elevated to the judicial bench. If he errs at all it tends rather in the direction of affording too much consideration to members of the party to which when in political life he was opposed.

FEELING IN CONSTITUENCY

Admirable as is this characteristic from the point of view of the House of Commons, it is undeniable that it entails inconvenience for the constituency which returns the Speaker to Parliament. It is an obvious deduction from the rule of re-election of the Speaker by the Commons that he should not be opposed in his constituency, for such opposition places him in a hopelessly unfair position, debarred as he is from standing as a party supporter. Yet a constituency naturally is anxious for a representative who can exert on its behalf the powers of an active politician and if there is a change in the relative strength of the parties in the constituency it is not surprising that the desire for a contest should be strongly felt.

It will be remembered that it proved impossible in 1895 to prevent party opposition to the re-election of Mr. Gully at Carlisle, and the Parliament Act, 1911, by assigning to the Speaker final authority as to the certification of money bills, has afforded the Opposition a new motive for desiring to prevent his return to Parliament. It may well be felt that the Commons would not break with the tradition of re-election even if an Opposition majority were returned, while a more plausible case can be made out for seeking to prevent return to the Commons and thus enabling the Opposition if successful to place the burden of decision on money issues on a nominee of their own.

DOMINION PRACTICE

Dominion practice affords scant aid. The small size of Dominion Legislatures forbids as a rule any idea of imitating the practice at Westminster; the Federal Parliament of Canada has not that excuse, but American influence has helped to preserve for the Speaker the exercise of political partisanship without offending public opinion. In strict conformity with colonial tradition constituencies throughout the Dominion demand from Speakers, as from other representatives, unfailing activity in their material interests. The Irish Free State, in this as in so much else an innovator, endeavoured to meet the situation by exempting the Speaker from the necessity of re-election to the Dail, a plan simplified by the fact of the existence of large constituencies under Proportional Representation. But Mr. Cosgrave's experiment came to grief on the refusal of Mr. De Valera to deem applicable to Irish conditions the English rule of acceptance of the former Speaker by the new House.

The case for relieving the constituency which provides the Commons with its Speaker from virtual loss of representation is no doubt of convincing character, but Dominion history is conclusive against any desire to revert to the days of political partisanship in Speakers. There is, of course, no difficulty in arranging that on election as Speaker a member should be held to represent a special constituency, a new election being held in that which he has until then represented. His membership of the Commons would then be deemed to continue so long as he is re-elected Speaker in successive Parliaments. This is clearly preferable to the plan of automatic re-election of the Speaker to the Commons, so that he remains a member whether re-elected to office or not.

Lord Rankeillour suggests that the Chairman of Committees, who as such is Deputy Speaker, and the Deputy Chairman should be accorded a similar privilege. But in neither case is the argument of comparable weight; it is all to the good that in the exercise of their functions they have come to regard themselves and to be regarded as clothed with some measure of the judicial character of the Speaker, but this is of recent growth, and there are cogent reasons for not extending beyond what is absolutely necessary any departure from the normal rule of election to the Commons.

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Towards Better Health

WHY NOT LIVE FOR 150 YEARS

Soviet Scientist Hopeful Of Prolonging Life

Professor Peter Lasareff, a member of the Soviet Academy of Science, declared the normal life span of human beings should be something over 150 years. He revealed he had succeeded in prolonging the lives of daphnia (minute fresh water crustaceans) to four times their usual existence by the use of Roentgen rays.

He will soon head an expedition to the Georgian Soviet Republic, sponsored by the Institute of Experimental Medicine, in an effort to discover the causes of the longevity of the inhabitants.

Professor Lasareff holds the theory that injurious habits are largely responsible for the early death of humans. Although he has done considerable work in increasing the life span of lower animals, he is not ready to submit humans to actual experiments. He believes the secret of prolonging life lies in finding means of stimulating the brain and nerve cells.

MUD AND MASSAGE

A new kind of radio-active mud is now being used in Harrogate Spa. Discovered accidentally on Harlow Moor, medical specialists say that it has rejuvenating properties, so it is now a permanent side-line to the Spa's attractions. Treatment with this mud tones up the facial muscles and gives a youthful and healthy look. When combined with massage and diet, it works miracles of slimming. It is impossible to compare it with any other kind of medicinal mud, for it has properties that are peculiarly its own. With its help, however, Harrogate should fast become one of the "beauty parlours" of Britain.

PAINLESS CHILD BIRTH

The successful use of a new anaesthetic to render childbirth painless has been reported to the American Medical Association by Dr. Ralph Knight, of the University of Minnesota. The new anaesthetic is known as cyclopropane. It is a hydro-carbon gas, each molecule consisting of three atoms of carbon and six of hydrogen. It has a faint, sweet odour.

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Balanced Diet: Health Movements: Vitamins And Minerals: Back To Nature Reaction: Pavlov's Research

(BY "TYRTAEUS")

While dietetics belongs mainly to the scientific department of bio-chemistry, it is necessary to adjust its actual application with reference into the general perspective of modern tendencies and this has been briefly sketched in a previous article. The entire modern, especially post-war outlook on the problems of life including those of social organization, may be described as one of simplification and naturalism and it is easily explained by psychological factors as well as those of the realities of social existence—those, in other words, of economic resources and distribution.

HEALTH MOVEMENTS.

"Balanced Diets" assumes special significance because it draws on scientific material that could be beneficially applied in the solution of peculiarly local problems of malnutrition and offers a concrete programme of solving, as Sir R. McCarrison says, the important problem facing millions of people in this country: how to obtain a reasonably good diet for Rs. 5 to 7 a month. Similar attempts to meet the situation of poverty arising out of present day economic conditions even in European countries are being made at this moment and the purely humanistic value of all the latter day research in the field of nutrition can hardly be exaggerated.

The post war years saw as a natural reaction to the nightmare of the world catastrophe with its destructive and repressive forces a general launching of health movements beginning naturally in in Germany and Central Europe: and even in England which is a stronghold of conservatism and professional snobism, Sir Arbuthnot Lane led a direct attack on the established "etiquette" of medical men keeping out of mass education and propaganda of health by founding the 'New Health Society.'The activities of these foreign organizations ought really to give us a lead in the direction of health propaganda called for by local conditions and the treatment given to Indian dietetics in this publication is both admirable and valuable because (1) it deals specially with a practicable dietary and (2) aims at what is called "qualitative" element in diet in conformity with the economic conditions of the masses.

BALANCED DIET.

A 'balanced diet' is one that combines all the elements necessary for maintaining the human body in a state of health and resistance to disease. It must meet the demands made by various normal body functions as well as by metabolism involving the natural processes of replacement of tissue destroyed in functional activity in a manner that could preserve the balance between supply and demand in other words, furnish nutrition to the body with a view to maintain it in normal health and efficiency.

The modern theory of dietetics supercedes the old time in one of the trinity of protein, fat and

(Continued on page 39)

"Perils" Of Fresh Water!

British Chemist Explodes Some Popular Illusions

Many comfortable illusions about water were shattered at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in Glasgow writes the "Manchester Guardian." The president, Mr. Edwin Thompson, who is chairman of the Liverpool Water works Committee, even went so far as to destroy the complacency that cities like Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester have in enjoying soft water. It may be pleasant to wash and shave with. It may impart a bloom to the complexions of the women whose homes it reaches. But its lack of lime holds unsuspected dangers. It is not the perfect water for the perfect body; and a fashion in soft water would ultimately have serious effects on the British constitution.

That was surprising enough; but Mr. Thompson went on to warn us against the virtues of fresh water. Apparently, like wine, water is all the better for being kept a while. "The storage of water," he said, "is Nature's own way of purifying it to a high standard." A single day's storage in a reservoir has been found to reduce the number of microbes in river water by 40 per cent. But storage may be carried too far; for when one set of "foreign bodies" has been exterminated by this means a quite new assemblage begins to gain strength; and water that is kept too long may develop plant life of embarrassing dimensions.

Mr. Thompson quoted trouble at Cardiff that was due to the presence, in water stored too long, of "a luxuriant "growth of sponges some of them "eight inches long." But there seems no likelihood that warnings such as Mr. Thompson furnishes of the perils that lie in water, fresh or vintage, will lessen our consumption of the dangerous fluid. We use it, and waste it, with such prodigality that he hinted darkly at a time when water meters may be as necessary as are gas and electricity meters to-day. Meanwhile he urges "the individual who fills his bath too full" and the housewife who lets a tap leak interminably to realise that "a gallon of potable water is an "expense to the community, just as is a "unit of electricity or a cubic foot of "gas." If that fact were kept in mind in times of plenty, droughts would cause a great deal less hardship.

NEW PHYSICIANS MUST SERVE STATE

The Bulgarian Government has ordered that every medical student, when qualified to practice, must serve for two years in the provinces at a fixed salary paid by the State before he may establish a private practice in the locality of his choice. He may accept no fees during his novitiate and his patients will receive treatment free of charge.

The authorities of the commune to which he is sent will provide him with lodgings and the State will pay his traveling expenses in addition to his salary of 25 dols. a month. This salary may seem incredibly low, but it corresponds with the general standard. Only twenty-four Bulgarian officials, including the Ministers, receive more than dolls. 125 a month.

WHAT THE DOCTORS DISCUSSED

At the joint meeting of the American and Canadian Medical Associations held at Atlantic City last month some of the subjects discussed had such headlines as "Lame Walk After Taking Pancreas Extract," "Nutrition—Key to Super-Race," 'Excess Sugar in Blood Not Necessarily Harmful," "Injected Olive Oil Prevents Starvation," "Fatal Ills Curbed by Brain Bath,' 'Growth Retarded by Pineal Extract" and "Artificial Fevers Cure Infections."

HOSPITAL FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

A hospital for the 20,000 employees of the Tokyo Municipality and their families has been planned.

The construction works will soon be started at a cost of a million yen.

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Sunday Chronicle

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Each copy issued during the month of July will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

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1	copy at	Rs. 100
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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

The Negro's Future

World To-day Full Of Barbarism And Only Hope Of Negroes Lies In Development Of Freedom Among Mankind, Says Paul Robeson

Paul Robeson was so kind as to talk to me about the problems of negro life, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian". We were under the painful impression of the Scottisboro trial. in which seven negro boys are accused of attacking white women. "How can you explain", I asked, "the cruelty of this trial? For three years the boys have been dragged from one court to another, always in danger of the death sentence. And how is it possible that a civilised country like the United States allows negroes to be lynched?"

"All this is possible because negroes have virtually no human rights which the white man respects. This was said in 1860, before the Civil War, by the chief judge of the highest court in the United States, and it is still true."

"But do not the negroes possess political rights?"

"Negroes have to-day no right of voting in the Southern States. From the negro State of Texas only white representatives are sent to Washington. Only once in fifty years has a negro representative been seen in Washington, and he did not come from the South but from Chicago."

"You speak of negroes as a whole. What about the social differences among them?"

"The rich and educated classes among the negroes do their utmost to achieve assimilation to the whites. A negro merchant made a great deal of money by inventing means of smoothing the curly hair of negroes. Our doctors, writers, clergymen are all alike in this urge towards assimilation. They have developed a deep inferiority complex. The poorer negroes imitate the educated ones, but even these latter are not happy. As soon as a negro becomes rich he is surrounded by hatred and envy. If a white man injures a negro in the street and the negro retorts in kind he will be lynched—and later on it will be declared that he attacked a white woman.

THE NORTHERN STATES

"In the Northern States of America there is no direct persecution, but perhaps the position of the negroes there is even worse than in the South, because the urge to assimilation is much stronger than in the South. Our intellectuals try to suppress in the negro-papers every element of our own culture in favour of the so-called higher values of white culture. Negro workers cannot be members of the proletarian movement. Officially American trade unions are open to negroes, but in practice the doors are closed against them."

"Have you, Mr. Robeson, suffered personally in this way?"

"Yes; to make this clear let me tell you something of my own life. I did well at school, and then studied law. I had to find a solicitor's office to get some practice in my profession. It was likely to be a desperate search, but I was lucky; a white friend of mine liked me because I was a good footballer, and took me into his office.

"But what happened? His partners were furious. 'What is a negro doing here?' The American typist refused to take down from my dictation I left the place, and not only the place but the profession, for we negroes cannot get the necessary experience at the Bar. Even if I had remained in the profession I could not have defended my brethren the Scottsboro boys. The white judges would not listen to my speech.

"So with the medical profession. There are only three good negro hospitals in the country. Everywhere — among doctors, nurses, patients--there is rare segregation. That is why many negroes with diplomas and men of good education are working as porters, door-keepers, sleeping-car stewards. My own brother graduated in Pennsylvania University, and is now working as a railway porter. When I had qualified for my liberal profession I worked for some time as a waiter. On one occasion I happened to act in an amateur performance. I sang and someone notice me. I started a new life, that of an artist."

"Only the singer, artist and writer are able to break the ban in America. I can now go in America wherever I like, where before I should simply have been thrown out. Not that I do or will go where as a human being I should not be allowed to go and where to this day they would not admit my brother."

THE BLACK MAN'S FUTURE

"How do you hope to awaken the self-consciousness of the black man?"

"We must remember that outside America there are three other centres of negro population: the Caribbean Islands (Jamaica, Haiti, etc.,) Brazil, with the whole of South America and Africa. In these various regions negroes speak different languages, but in spite of that even the American negroes feel instinctively in sympathy with their own blood, the black men of the whole world."

"How do you imagine, say in the next hundred years, the negro race will develop?"

"It is impossible to be optimistic. For a long time Africa will still be under the control of Europeans. But in all countries negroes must stand in one camp, fighting for freedom and social justice. We have not the slightest idea of Africa as a united continent of negroes, ever standing against the other races. No, all our hope lies in the development of freedom in the world. But meanwhile negroes should unite and systematically develop their own culture. The world to-day is full of barbarism, and I feel that this united negro culture could bring into the world a fresh spiritual, humanitarian principle, a principle of human friendship and service to the community."

INDIANS IN THE AIR

Mr. Tehemuras Hirjibhai Dastur possesses a "B" licence and will be the chief pilot of the Push Moth machine.

Mr. Naushi F. Dalal, has obtained an "A" licence.

Mr. Keki D. Pochkhanawalla, has obtained an "A" licence.

Three Indian aviators expect to start on a flight from Karachi to Capetown on August 1 in a Push Moth machine.

This will be the fourth Indian attempt to fly to Capetown and third from India. Mr. Engineer, a Parsi aviator, attempted to fly to Capetown from India, but gave up the attempt after a crash near Abadan; later Mr. Murad, a Muslim flier, made a similar attempt, but abandoned the flight near Mohammerah. Last year Mr. Manmohan Singh took off from England for Capetown, but crashed 60 miles from Paris and was injured.

The latest attempt to accomplish such a flight is being made by three Parsis, viz., Messrs T. H. Dastur, K. D. Pochkhanawalla and N. F. Dalal. They propose to take the following route:—Jask, Bushire, Basra, Baghdad, Ammar, Cairo, Assuan, Khartoum, Juba, Entebe, Nairobi, Broken Hill, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Johannesburge, Kimberly and Capetown. They hope to complete this tour in 12 days.

The airmen sailed from Bombay on the 18th July for Karachi, where the machine is being got ready.

Gentlemen, for Your Kind Remembrance please !

That Dr. Richard Weiss

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The March Of Science

"DEATH RAY" AT LAST?

British War Office Busy Testing New Invention

Air war will be impossible in the future, if claims for a new invention are justified by War Office tests.

The apparatus is now being perfected by Grindell Matthews, the famous "death ray" inventor, who, for some time, has been carrying on secret experiments in the heart of the Welsh mountains.

In the first interview he has granted, he told a "People" reporter:—

"Gunfire is of no use against enemy aircraft. They must be brought down before they can reach any large city. We must ensure that there will never be any more aerial warfare on defenceless women and children.

"My invention provides for the laying of a mine-field at any altitude. An aerial torpedo will be shot from the ground, and will reach a height of 30,000 ft. in a matter of seconds.

"BROODS" OF BOMBS.

"It will carry secondary rockets which will be released from it at any desired height. A layer of these rockets will be despatched in all directions, and will travel 300 to 400 feet.

"A parachute will then open, and up to 500 ft. of wire will drop down from a coil, with a small bomb attached.

"The first 'brood' will be released at 10,000 ft., the next at 12,000 ft., and the third at 15,000 ft.

"The main torpedo, at the end of its run, will blow out a parachute, and will float down to earth, to be retrieved and loaded again."

The inventor added that only a certain amount of experimental work remained to be done t try the rockets out under true conditions.

REVERSIBLE HEELS

Reversible rubber heels for shoes are a recent German invention. When the wearer of a pair of shoes fitted with these heels finds them run down, he has only to slide them from their sockets, turn them over, and replace them, thus obtaining a new wearing surface. After both sides are worn down, the heels may be discarded and others put on.

When you suffer from Malaria and other Fevers, start taking

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Dreams Are Recorded

American Psychologist Invents Electrical Apparatus Which Shows Movement Of Thought Waves

Though every person's arms, legs, tongue, and brain, electrical impulses are continually flashing, varying according to his thoughts. A simple hook-up of electrical apparatus will amplify these "thought-waves," and record them on paper.

A month ago, Dr. Hallowell Davis and his colleagues at Harvard University were proving the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology that electrical waves in the brain indicated mental activity. Last week, Dr. Louis William Max, New York University psychologist, harnessed a dreamer to the apparatus, and made records of dreams, which were shown before the New York Academy of Sciences.

A striking record represented a dream about Coney Island, New York's summer playground, dreamed by a deaf-mute to whose arm and and the psychologist had fastened the pick-up part of the recording apparatus.

Doctor Max has found that the apparatus works better when attached to the hands of deaf-mutes than those of normal persons, possibly because mutes use the hands more for communication.

Aftr a number of experiments, he has learned these interesting things about dreams:

They last longer than has been supposed. Instead of being all over in a brief fraction of a second, one dream was observed to last nearly three minutes.

Dreams are remembered much better when interrupted. For this reason, the experimenter seldom permits his subjects to have their dreams out, for a description of the dream is needed to complete his record.

Doctor Max believes that strong impulses, such as those in the hands of deaf-mutes, are generated in the tongues of normal persons during dreams. But, so far, he has been able to find only four persons who could go to sleep with the recording contrivance fastened to their tongues. Unfortunately, none of these hardy subjects dreamed.

Mr. Jamshed H. Bharucha, B.Sc. (Bom.) of Poona, has just passed the B.Sc. Degree exam. in Electrical Engineering (Radios, Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony) of the University of London. He is now studying further for the M.Sc. Degree. Before going to England with Tatas' and Cama's Educational Scholarships last September he was carrying on research work in the Meteorological Observatory in Poona.

"SUBMARINE-PLANE"

Designers Copy Flying Fish

"Flying submarines" are predicted by Professor Carl L. Hobbs, of Michigan University.

He states that aeronautic designers have made a mistake in neglecting to study the flying fish, "the most aeroplane-like of all creatures which can travel under water and then fly."

"The idea is so fixed in man's mind," he states, "that birds are pre-eminently the animals of flight that they alone are looked to in an attempt to discover the principles of flight."

Professor Hobbs says that the flying fish, while in the air, holds its fins as rigidly as though they were made of steel and "taxied on the water before taking off for a flight."

RUSSIA'S LONGEST ELECTRIC RAILWAY

By AZIZ AZAD (Moscow)

The electrified railway between Tiflis and Zestafoni, in the Trans-Caucasus is the longest stretch of electrified railway in the U.S.S.R. It extends for a length of 183 kms. and is soon to be increased to a total of 244 kms. by the addition of a line from Zestafoni to Samtredi in the later quarter of this year.

Electrification of railways in the Trans-Caucasus, where railway transportation is still lagging, is of supreme importance. Whereas formerly with steam trains, the Stalinisi-Zestafoni section of the road was barely able to operate 18 trains a day in each direction, and never at a speed exceeding 10 to 12 kms. an hour, to-day 32 trains are daily operated in each direction at an average speed of 37 kms. per hour.

When steam trains were used for the transportation of freight, and particularly oil, four engines were used to check speed in descending the torturous mountain descents. Now one electric engine does this same work, using braking which at the same time generates and transmits electric current to the cables.

Seven out of the fourteen freight trains operating on the newly open road will be run by electricity. The new PB type electric engines the most powerful in Europe, will be used for hauling passenger trains.

ICE CREAM SLOT MACHINES

And now ice cream in slot machines!

Five thousand machines have been made in England which will keep cartons of ice cream for as long as four days and nights in heat-wave weather.

A contract for 50,000,000 cartons has been placed by the firm manufacturing the machines, each of which will contain 100.

Solidified carbon dioxide, packed in, acts as the refrigerating agent.

COSMIC RAYS AND LIFE

Tests Seem To Show That Effect Is Negligible

The late Professor Joly of Dublin was the first to suggest that the cocmis rays may have an effect on life and may even be responsible for cancer. Professor Muller who turned the X-rays on fruit flies and thus speeded up evolution by about 1,500 per cent., has expressed the view that the rays may be only one of half a dozen mysterious forces which have played their part in moulding life.

Cosmic rays, which are much like X-rays and the gamma rays given off by radium, but far more intense, cannot be made in the laboratory. How, then, is it possible to put the views of Joly, Muller and others to test? Near Oslo, Norway, is a silver mine, a thousand feet deep. Cosmic rays can pierce several hundred feet of ground and lake water, but no one has yet detected them at the bottom of a mine a thousand feet deep. So into the Norwegian mine mice were transported. There they stayed all their lives. So did their offspring—four generations of them. Never were they struck by cosmic rays. Nothing happened of any importance. Compared with controls at the surface the mice born deep in the earth were a little heavier, a circumstance which probably had nothing to do with the cosmic rays.

"BOY IN A MILLION"

7-Years-old Child Puzzles Scientists

Manchester is closely linked with the world's most amazing child—a boy whom scientists described as one in a million.

He is Ivan King seven years old grandchild of Mr. Barnett Ginsberg, of Stocks-st., Cheetham Hill.

Mr. Ginsberg plans to visit his grandchild in America shortly.

According to reports which have reached here, the boy's phenomenal development and brain-power are utterly baffing famous U.S. scientists.

At 18 months he talked fluently.

At 20 months he recited the alphabet backwards and forwards.

At a year he could walk.

At a year and a half he had his teeth.

At four he could read.

At seven he reads a book a day.

Now, his parents are bewildered when he starts political debates with them.

Recently he presented a logical argument why income tax is scientifically more sound than a sales tax.

The child's wonderful powers were discovered and have been investigated by Dr. Samuel B. Heckman of the Educational Clinic of the College of New York.

It is he who has decribed him as a boy in a million.—The "People."

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DETECTIVE

Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs, 200

In this competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.

The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C,..... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3,.... For instance the man shown in "H" has disguised himself by putting on moustache and glasses as illustrated in No. 3. One therefore puts 3 against H in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like together with 8 annas for each entry before 7th August observing the following rules :—

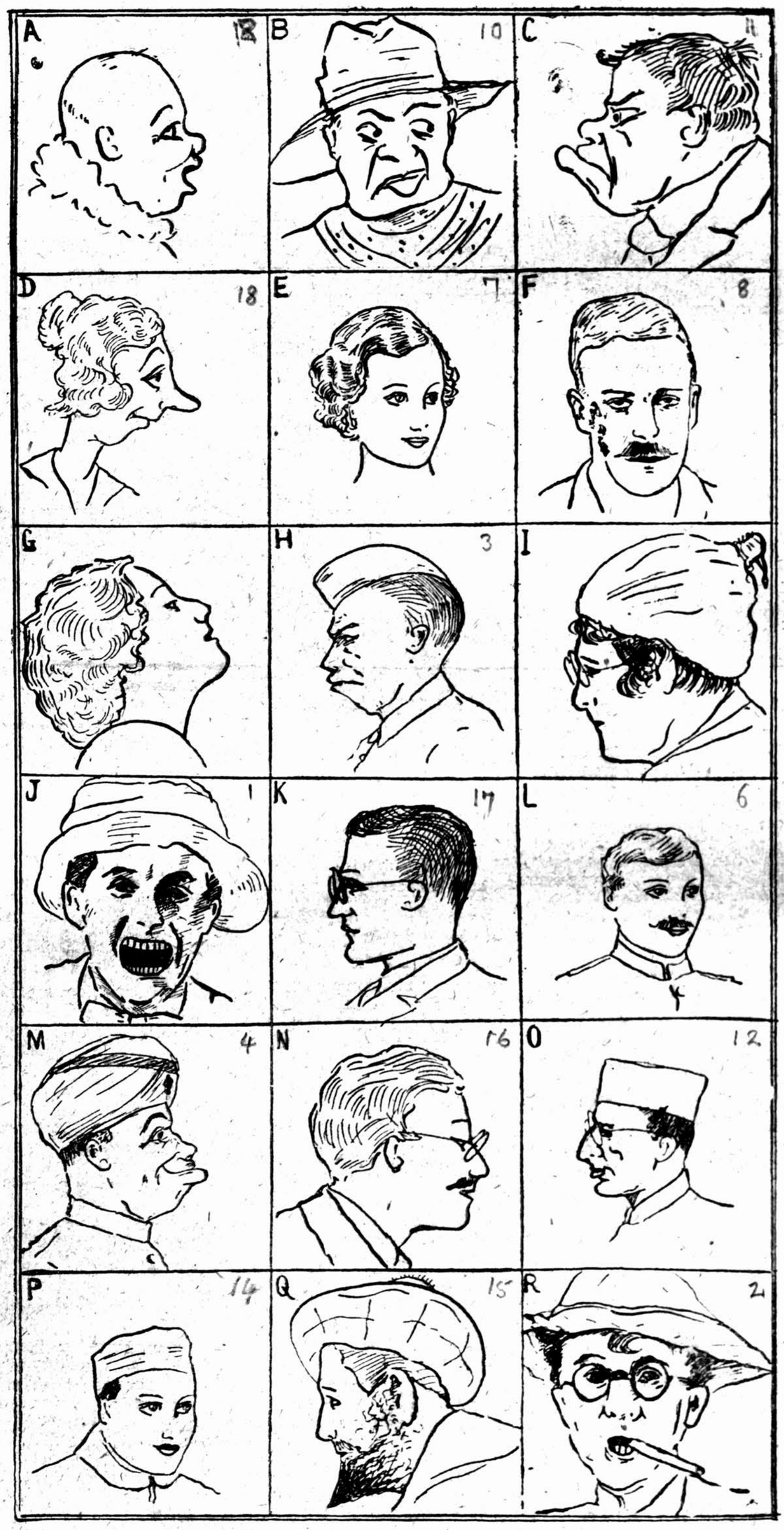
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY–Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this com-



DETECTIVE COMPETITION

(Continued)

petition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 7th August 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 18th August, 1935.

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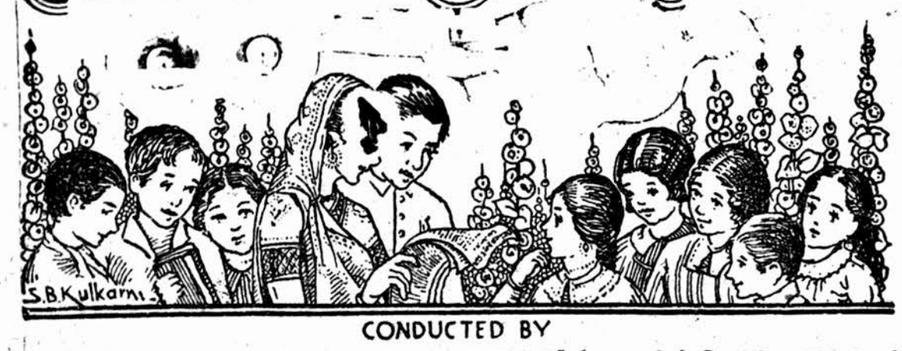
Closing Date 7th August 1935.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



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THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

In waking from sleep it is said that movement almost precedes sensation. We move first; then we feel that we are waking up. There is a tremble of the body, than a tremble of the mind.

Movement precedes every-thing we know. There could have been no Earth without movement, no universe, no life. But for the movement of the ocean there would be no health on this planet. But for the movement of the seed there would be no grass. But for the movement of man's brain there would be no history.

We are now taught by science that everything is in motion. Look up from this page ta the door-frame of your room. It appears to be perfectly still. Once it moved and throbbed in the forest; but it was cut down, sawn into a plank, ceased to be a living thing, became dead wood. So, at any rate, thought our ancestors. Now we know that every piece of wood in a house is composed of atoms, and that every atom is like a miniature firmament, a tiny stellar universe, its circle blazing with specks of electricity for ever in motion.

* * * *

What is it, this thing we call Movement? We shall try to understand.—You want to read a book or to play a game of cricket. You take a book from the shelf or a bat from the cupboard. You have moved those things. Why have you moved them? Because you wanted to read or to play. The want came first. Your hands obeyed your will.

Then we may begin by saying that movement is the action of the will.....But what about the movement of the tides, of the wind, of the electrons in an atom, of the Stars?—The great maojrity of thinking men have dceided that behind the first movement of matter was a Wil and that we could not ourselves possess Wills if there had not been a previous Will.

To think about movement, to realise that every metal and plank, every stone and every leaf every nodule of soil and every drop of water, is in constant and unceasing motion is to make us wonder at the little human word "Stillness", and to prize the calm and silence of the mind in which we come into communion with the First Mover of all forms and all existences, the First Will of Creative Evolution.....There is only one stilness in the midst of a universe which is never still. It is in the soul of man!

SHEILA'S BIRTHDAY

Little Sheila received birthday greetings on 23rd last amongst others from Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Shri. Parvati Gidwani, Mr. K. P. Menon, Mr. R. B. Motwani, and a telegram from Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari, conveying the following message:—

"Our united Best Wishes for a Happy Birthday—

Balkan-ji-Bari."

She received also presents from her friends Indu, Shanu, Pushpa and others.

For all this, Sheila wishes us to convey to them her thanks and her prayer that she would try her best to fulfil their hopes!

Moving, Moving Since Creation.

For ever the winds blow, for ever the waters move, not for one moment since creation have they been still.

—Drawn by Mr. V. S. Masoji.

Some of the workers of Khar Branch, Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association. From left to right: Syt. Parmar, Syt. Menon, Shri. Dhanuben, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Syt. Prabhu and Bro. Shewak.

OVERSTIMULATED CHILDREN

(BY HILDA RICHMOND).

A devoted mother came home from a little entertainment, in which her children had taken part, to weep bitterly as she poured out her troubles to a sympathetic friend. Shabby little Dottie Roberts and equally shabby Jimmy Bossert, whose mothers were forced to go out to work several days each week to provide food for their families, had been the star performers in the pretty little entertainment, while her own children, constantly watched over and carefully guided, had been given very insignificant parts. She had taken her boy and girl to art galleries, and they had had special teachers in music and drawing. Had they not had every possible advantage? And yet these less favoured little children had really surpassed them.

The friend who was a successful teacher and an earnest student of children was able to point out to the discouraged woman that often boys and girls are "forced" just as plants sometimes are. Artificial surroundings, she reminded her, often temporarily hasten the growth of the plants to their serious detriment. Later, they are apt to become so weak and spindling that they can scarcely support their own weight. Such exotics cannot compete with study plants developed in their natural environment. Plants of the temperate belt need the cold wind of winter as well as the warm sunshine of summer. They need freedom and time.

Children are much the same. To become sturdy and capable of holding their own when unusual circumstances arise, they need freedom, time and a chance to meet buffeting conditions. If they are forced, overstimulated or unduly protected, their advancement is not normal. They should spend their days in a simple, wholesome, childlike manner if their experiences are to tend to vigorous growth.

The mother dried her tears and determined to change her methods She began to realize that whether her children were preferred above others in entertainments or not was of little moment in comparison with the question of their general fitness for responsibility. She saw that the system she had compelled them to follow had failed them and her.

As she talked it over quietly with her friend, her children came home. In the next room, they also talked about the entertainment, not knowing that she and the teacher were within hearing.

"Well, just once," growled Bob, boy fashion, "I'd like to be something besides the last one in the chorus. It isn't fair."

"It's no use, Bob," said little Sybil. "Even if I had been chosen one of the flower girls, my old lessons in music and drawing would have kept me out of it. How could /I have attended rehearsals?"

"Oh, well, what's the use anyway!" answered Bob.

The mother listened sadly and then she brightened, "Thank goodness, it is not too late to mend matters! I've been feeling sorry for Dottie and Jimmy because they lacked advantages, but it looks as if they were really the favoured ones."

Her friend smiled. "If it won't offend you, Sally," she said quietly, "I'd like to tell you that most teachers prefer to have pupils from the poorer homes rather than from the ones where 'advantages,' so-called, are too numerous."

"I believe you," said the mother. "I can see why they would, unless those 'advantages' are apportioned very wisely."

'TO BED IN A TICK!

To bed in a tick!
I must be quick.
Nanny has said into bed in a tick.
Upstairs we climb,
Two at a time,
Bunny and Me and Pussy cat Nick.
If I go to sleep,
And never once peep
I'll wake in the morning and find such a heap,
Of parcels galore,
Piled up on the floor,
For to-morrow's my birthday and I shall be four.

"THE WISHING NUT"!

By Brother Moti. H. Belani, Karachi.

Once upon a time a widow lived with her only daughter Sita, who was only seven. Sita was a kind hearted girl, but her mother was very poor and it worried her to think that she could not afford luxuries for her child.

Every Sunday Sita's mother gave her one anna to spend, because that was all she could afford. One Saturday Sita counted out six annas from her money-box.

"Mother!" She cried, "I am going into the village to spend my saving!" All the way to the village Sita hummed cheerly, and on nearing the shops she began to think about the kinds of sweetmeats she would buy.

"I will have half a seer of Halva," she decided.

Just then Sita heard weary foot steps, and who should come along the road but a very tried-looking beggar man.

"Please spare a few coppers, he murmured.

Sita thought wistfully of the Halwa and looked longingly at

her six annas, but the better part of her nature won.

"Take this, poor man" she said. "You need it more than I."

The beggar snatched it greedily and hobbled away, and Sita went on thinking that she had made some one happy. Now Sita did not know that the beggar was really a fairy in disguise, and he meant to reward Sita for her kindness. This is how he did it.

Some days later, Sita was walking through the woods near to her house when she saw a nut on the ground.

"What a dear little nut," thought Sita. "How I wish it were a bag of gold!"

The fairy had left this nut on the path so that Sita should pick it up, and it had the power to grant its owner anything she should care to wish for.

So you can imagine how amazed Sita was when a bag of gold appeared! After that, Sita and her mummy were rich for ever.

"MY WONDERFUL DREAM"

By Brother Y. M. Seth, Rangoon.

One night as it was a little hot, I went to sleep in my open garden as usual, under a banyan tree. As I was lying there in my bed, the cool air began to blow pleasantly which put me into a sound sleep.

As I was sleeping there, I saw myself on board the ship with many other sailors. Although it was rainy season, the sea was calm. I went to the front part of the ship and enjoyed the cool breeze in the afternoon.

The moment I stood there, the wind began to blow fiercely and I heard the peal of thunder. Suddenly I came to know that the storm was raging.

The squall was so fierce that the captain was unable to manage the ship and Lo! dear readers, it strikens a rock and begins to sink. It sank with all the sailors except myself. I was clinging to a plank like Sindbad the Sailor or Robinson Crusoe as you may think, and after one or two days I landed on a desolate and deserted island with a knife, a piece of string, a small tin of biscuits and a pocket compass.

For some days I ate the biscuits and as for the water, there was nothing I could find to take it out from the oasis on the island. So I emptied my small tin of biscuits, fastened it with the piece of string, took out water from the oasis and quenched my thirst.

The biscuits which I brought from the ship lasted for some days. After that I had to do something for my food rather than to die of starvation. I went on the island in search of food but could not find anything except the date-palms, the dates of which I ate for food for some days.

It was rather difficult to eat dates every day, so I began to dislike them as if I had no taste for the dates. I made up my mind to go for fishing but I had no weapon to catch with. So I converted my rusty knife into a fine hook and went to the water's edge, caught some fish and ate it.

While I was thus dreaming in my garden, the sun rose above the horizon and when I came to know that it was 8-45 a.m., I threw my bed covering aside, took my books and ran off to the school without even taking my breakfast.

From that day I never went to sleep under the banyan tree, fearing that there would be some devil who could have put me into such a dream. This wonderful dream I had told to many of my class-fellows who afterwards began to call me "Wonderful Dreamer". Now my brothers and sisters you might have enjoyed this dream well. Have you a dream like that for me to tell?

SHORT NOTES

I am so sorry, owing to some very unavoidable circumstances, the picture meant for colouring competition could not appear here in the last issue: It is, therefore, being reproduced in this issue, and I have every hope children will take as keen interest in it, as they did in the last colouring competition. Prizes will be awarded as usual. The stories, asked for in the last competition are still pouring in: this result will be announced next Sunday.

You know of course that you have to send your entries within a fortnight from to-day. The entries can be sent in by any boy or girl studying up to Matric, but you must not please forget to mention your age and class of studies. Children of the same household and friends of the same neighbourhood or class could send all their entries together in one cover; but addresses in legible hand must be written by each sender separately.

The Sunday meetings of Khar children are now held regularly at the Laxmi Nagar from 8. a.m. to about 10 or 10-30 a.m. "The number of children is increasing, and we shall be glad to have still more children to avail of this facility given to them to enjoy and feel happy outside their schools. Last Sunday Mr. Vishnu Desai entertained the children very much with his stories and mimics. At the end packets of pepperment were distributed to each child in celebration of little Sheila's birthday.

We can understand and so can you that it would not be possible to start branches or centres of the Children's Association all at once throughout Bombay and other places. Slowly and steadily this will be done as our workers increase, and as their interest in the movement increases. All the same, children can enrol themselves as members and avail themselves of so many other advantages. If you like to know further particulars of the Association or to have the application form for the enrolment, please write to us intimating us of your age and enclosing a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage.

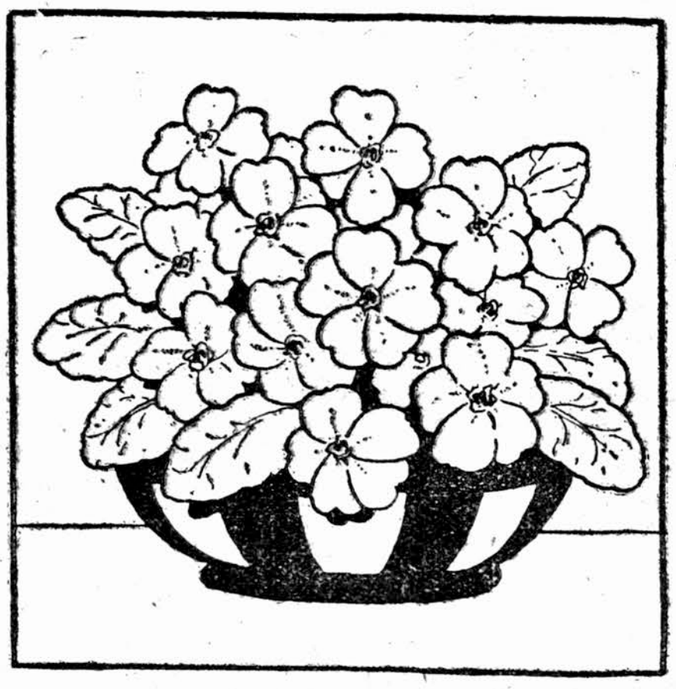
I shall be glad to hear anything from children, and if they want to know anything, they can write to me their questions and difficulties and I shall try my best to be helpful to them. Replies of letters received during the last two weeks will appear in the next Sunday's issue: please, children, be on the look out!

Kindly address all your communications directly to the following address:—

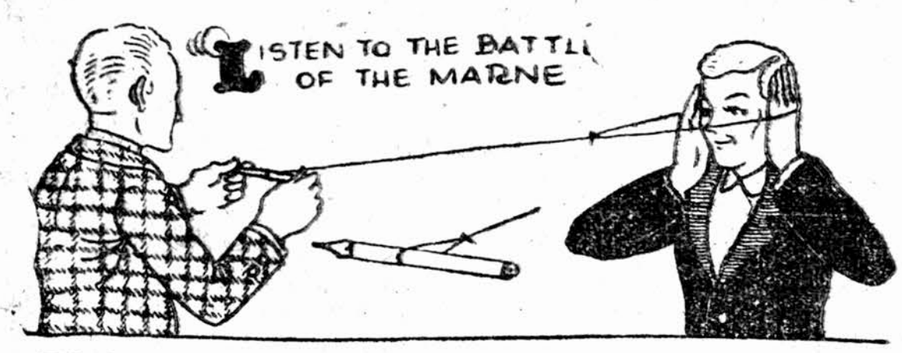
Dada—"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
"Your loving"
Dada

Twelve black mice and one white mouse are playing ring-around-a-rosy with a big black, hungry cat. By the rules of the game, the cat must go round and round the circle, in the direction the mice are running, eating every thirteenth mouse, but he must keep the white mouse for a juicy tit bit at the very end——At which mouse should the cat start to count, so that the white mouse will be the very last one to be eaten?



A Jolly Competition: Colour this picture with paints or crayons. For details see the Short Notes.



This is a startling and realistic battle illusion. Tie a large loop in one end of a long piece of twine and a small loop at the other. Have your friend hold his hands over his ears, and pass the large loop around them as shown. Draw the twine fairly tight and put a round pencil through the small loop. Turn the pencil slowly to get the effect of rifle and machine gun fire; pluck the string to hear the roar of siege guns.

THOUGHT OF MARRIAGE CURES GIRL

A man, cured of an illness, went to the seaside to recuperate.

There he took to his bed. There was nothing wrong with him, but every time he rose he fell down.

His doctors were puzzled. Then the Rev. Dr. England (who told the story at the Association for Adult Religious Education conference in England last month) went to see him.

They had a long conversation, and two days later the man was able to leave his bed and go out.

What was really wrong with him, said Dr. England, was that he was unconsciously using his post-operation symptoms as an excuse for avoiding facing up to a certain problem in his life.

As soon as he was brought to realise this his symptoms disappeared.

Another case mentioned by Dr. England was that of a girl who had had a fall, and was completely cured, but still was unable to walk far.

A HINDRANCE.

It was discovered that she was using the symptoms as a refuge from facing a problem in her life, and she also recovered after suitable treatment.

A member of the conference told a reporter of a case of a young woman who suddenly developed pronounced symptoms of tuberculosis.

After a time, her symptoms disappeared as mysteriously as they had come. She married, and now had two perfectly healthy children.

She had found that when she was an invalid she was given far more attention than ever before, but when she found that her invalidism would be a hindrance to marriage, assumed it.—"Sunday Express."

News From Far & Near

CURIOUS NAME FOR VILLAGE.

Germany has a village with the curious name of "Solitude." It is near Flensburg in Schleswig Holstein, close to the Danish border, and is in the news just now because an open air theatre has been installed there.

10,000 BEDS "TO LET".

Statisticians have been at work tabulating information regarding the hotel industry in Munich. They compute that the Bavarian city has 150 hotels and contains a total of 10,000 beds "to let."

GERMAN WORKERS LEARN ENGLISH.

The German Labour Front runs an English conversational club. This meets every Thursday evening in Berlin, when lectures are given, and discussions carried on, for the benefit of German workers wishing to learn or improve their knowledge of English.

MR. JAW-BREAKER

The newly appointed head of the Post Office in Haiti, according to the "Intransigeant" (Paris), has the longest name the French language has ever seen.

It is Mr. David Kaphokohoakimlokewocsaknemajhanok.

SHIPMENT OF FIREFLIES

A shipment of 350,000 fireflies is now on its way from Kochi to Osaka for sale there.

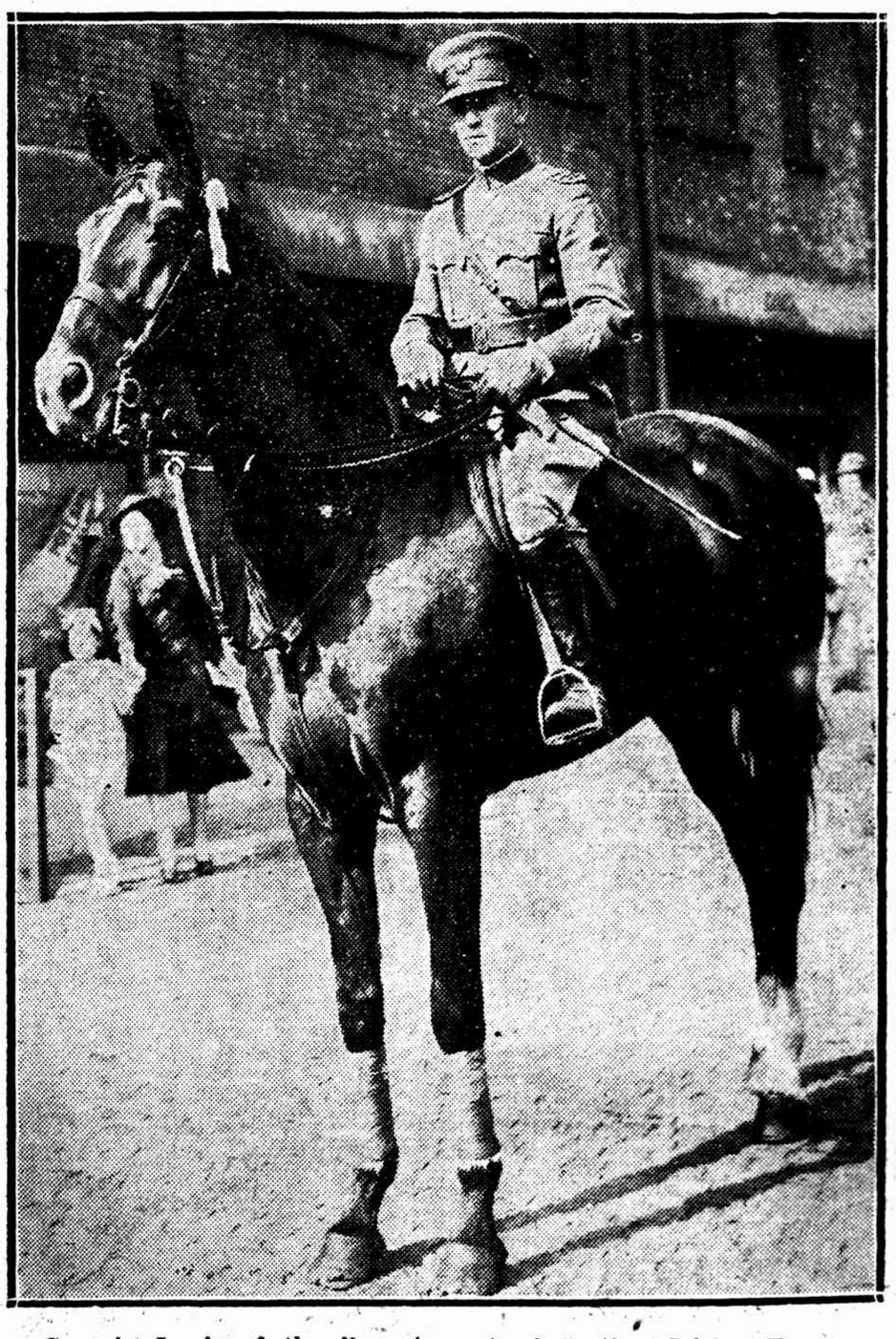
They are extremely popular in Japan and used to sell for as much as a farthing each. This year, however, the prices is expected to drop to about five a farthing.

SIR J. LAVERY'S GIFT TO DUBLIN

Sir John Lavery, R. A., has offered the Dublin Municipal Art Gallery a group of 33 pictures painted by himself. It is a gift in memory of his wife who died in January last.

The pictures include a unique collection with particular reference to the period of the Anglo-Irish Treaty which was signed on December 6, 1922.

Sir John said that the painting of these historical pictures was his wife's idea. "It was her wish," he added, "that they be presented to Dublin. She took a great interest in Dublin, and the Government had her portrait printed on their Treasury notes."



Captain Lewis of the Depart ment of Justice, Irish Free State, riding Tramore Bruy, won the King George V Gold Challenge Cup at the Interna tional Horse Show, Olympia, London, last month.

LONDON'S NEW TRAFFIC SIGNALS

New pedestrian signals in London read "Don't Cross" and "Cross Now."

9,000 PRISONERS FREED

Nine thousand political prisoners sent to gaol by the Yevtitch Government during the Yugo-Slav elections, in May, were ordered last month to be released by the new Minister of the Interior, Father Korochetz, who was himself only recently released from an internment camp.

TO FUJI BY CABLE

The Fuji Railway Company now plan to construct a cable-car line to the summit of Mount Fuji at a cost of five million yen.

The wonders of nature as viewed from the top of the sacred peak will by this means be accessible to all, and mountainers will no longer have to scale the mountain by slow and easy stages, sleeping in the flea-infested stations.

FIDELITY TO DOG

A master's thoughts for the welfare of his dog even after death have just been revealed in a will lodged for probate in Melbourne (Victoria).

The testator, Mr. James Joseph Quirk, of Elwood, who died on May 8, has directed his trustees to pay 12s. a week to the persons who will look after his dog "Tim" so long as the dog lives.

Provision is also made for the payment of an annual sum towards medicines and veterinary attention for the dog.

CUPID UNLEASHED

Cadets attending West Point (U. S. A.) are forbidden to marry until they have been graduated and are second lieutenants in the United States Army. On Wednesday 276 were graduated. On Thursday 17 of them were married.

PAWNSHOP FOR STUDENTS

At a meeting of the student's guild of the Tokyo Imperial University it was decided recently to open a pawn shop for poor students. Books only are to be pawned, and the price to be received for such volumes must not be more than Yen 10, while the rate of interest per day has been fixed at 2 sen.

A second hand book shop and a tailor shop are also planned by the guild to fit the needs of ambitious students whose resources are limited.

MARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS

Two Detroit couples, the women, mother and daughter, were married in a double wedding in an airplane 1,000 feet over roaring Niagara Falls on June 18. Mrs. Vella O. C. Gentle, 38, and Police Officer Earl A. Barbee, 33, were married first after the plane took off at 11-33 a.m. The ceremony made Barbee a husband and step-father at the same time, and a few minutes later he became a father-in-law when his wife's daughter, Capitola, 17, became the bride of Carl Hartfield, 21, the flight required 21 minutes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. C. Croft, a Presbyterian minister, who agreed to officiate after eight other clergymen had declined to marry the couple in the air.

YANKEY JOY RIDES

New York's police made three odd arrests last month.

Frank Gorman, 21, on the charge that he stole a Flower Hospital ambulance for a joy ride in Manhattan's West Side.

John Gallo, 21, and Anthony Pardine, 37, on the charge that they appropriated a 75-ton switching locomotive for a joy ride along the Red Hook water-front in Brooklyn.

MR. FORD SPEAKS

After he had watched V-8 No. 2,000,000 run off the assembly line at his River Rouge plant on Thursday, Henry Ford remarked: "The Government has attempted to meddle too much with business. I'll make a million cars next year if they just let the police run the country. And I don't mean the Federal police, I mean the local police."

TO-MORROW'S RELIGION

Landing in New York from an evangelistic tour around the world, Aimee Semple McPherson discussed the religion of the future: "It will be a practical religion in which every man with two coats will gladly give one away. And the people of society who are bored and have lost interest in real things of life will do good work—sweep floors if necessary."

RUSSIANS TO BE TURKS

In accordance with a request of the League of Nations, the Turkish Government has agreed to grant nationality to some 2,000 White Russians who live in that country. The Russians took refuge in Turkey years ago, and many of them were recently thrown out of work by a law requiring persons in small trades to be Turkish subjects.

WORLD CHAMPION IS ENGLISH

Talk about Jim Braddock, the new heavy-weight champion, being an Irishman is upsetting to his uncle, Tim Braddock, of Woodstock, Ontario.

"Jimmy's father was born in Mottram Cheshire, and if that isn't in England where is it?" Tim asked:

"The Braddocks lived in Mottram for generations, and Jim is no more an Irishman than I am. He had a grandmother who was born in Ireland, but the Braddocks have been Cheshiremen for many, many years."

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Pseudo-Socialism In England

(Continued from page 13.)

fundamental reasons: Primarily it developed an inequality "which fostered vanity and depravity amongst the rich and a slave status and immorality amongst the poor" and then it deprived the majority class of labourers of that leisure "which was the real wealth of a nation". Godwin accepted that each should receive only what he needed and yet his communism was for the growth of a "community of free individuals bent on their development of their personalities." He refused to believe in violence and pinned his faith in persuasion as the weapon of conquest.

Shelley's Denunciation

The poets of the time, with the exception of Shelley, did not share the revolutionary enthusiasm of the anarchists. Wordsworth visited France, and he was frightened by the achievements of the Terror. Southey was communistic in the beginning and described his Utopia in "Wat Tyler":—

"No fancied boundaries of mine or thine!
Restrain our wanderings! Nature gives enough
For all; but Man, without arrogant selfishness
Proud of his heaps, hoards up superfluous stores
Robbed from his weaker fellows, starves the poor,
Or gives to pity what he owes to justice."

Coleridge was not satisfied with mere vituperations against wealth, and he pleaded in vain to wealthy Southey to establish "Pantisocracy" for the immediate realisation of their ideals. With the failure of the French Revolution Coleridge became a conservative though Southey remained an enemy of capitalism to the end. Shelley was the incarnation of the spirit of revolt and his words of flame must have inspired many a heart to stout opposition and action. Dreamer and visionary, a man of moods and emotions as he was he appealed in vain:—

"Men of England wherefore toil ....
The seeds ye sow, another reaps;
The wealth ye find, another keeps,
The robes ye weave, another wears,
The arms ye forge, another bears."

Again he cried:—

"Men of England, Heirs of Glory ....
Rise, like lions after slumber,
In unvanquishable number,
Shake your chains to earth like dew ....
Ye are many, they are few."

In 1805, Dr. Charles Hall, perhaps the inspirer of Dadabhoy Naoroji, published his "Effects of Civilisation", wherein he condemned the unjust division of society into rich and poor. He statistically proved the poverty of the English nation. He also exposed the immorality of war and proclaimed that wars were fought for the increase of trade or territory. Colquhoun in his treatise on "The Wealth, Power and Resources of the British Empire" proved the thoroughly unjust distribution of wealth imported from the exploitation of colonies. He showed that whilst the nobility received from £200 to £400 per person per year, the poor only obtained £11 per person per year.

The conservative economist Ricardo, though belonging to the old school of thought, contributed to Socialism a form of the Labour Theory of Value and the Theory of Wages. He demonstrated "that the exchange value of a commodity arises from labour necessary to produce the commodity". His other theory was that "wages are not determined by the product of the worker, but by the amount of food, clothing, shelter and certain conveniences which the worker must have in order to live and to perpetuate his race without increase or diminution."

Birth Of Labour Movement

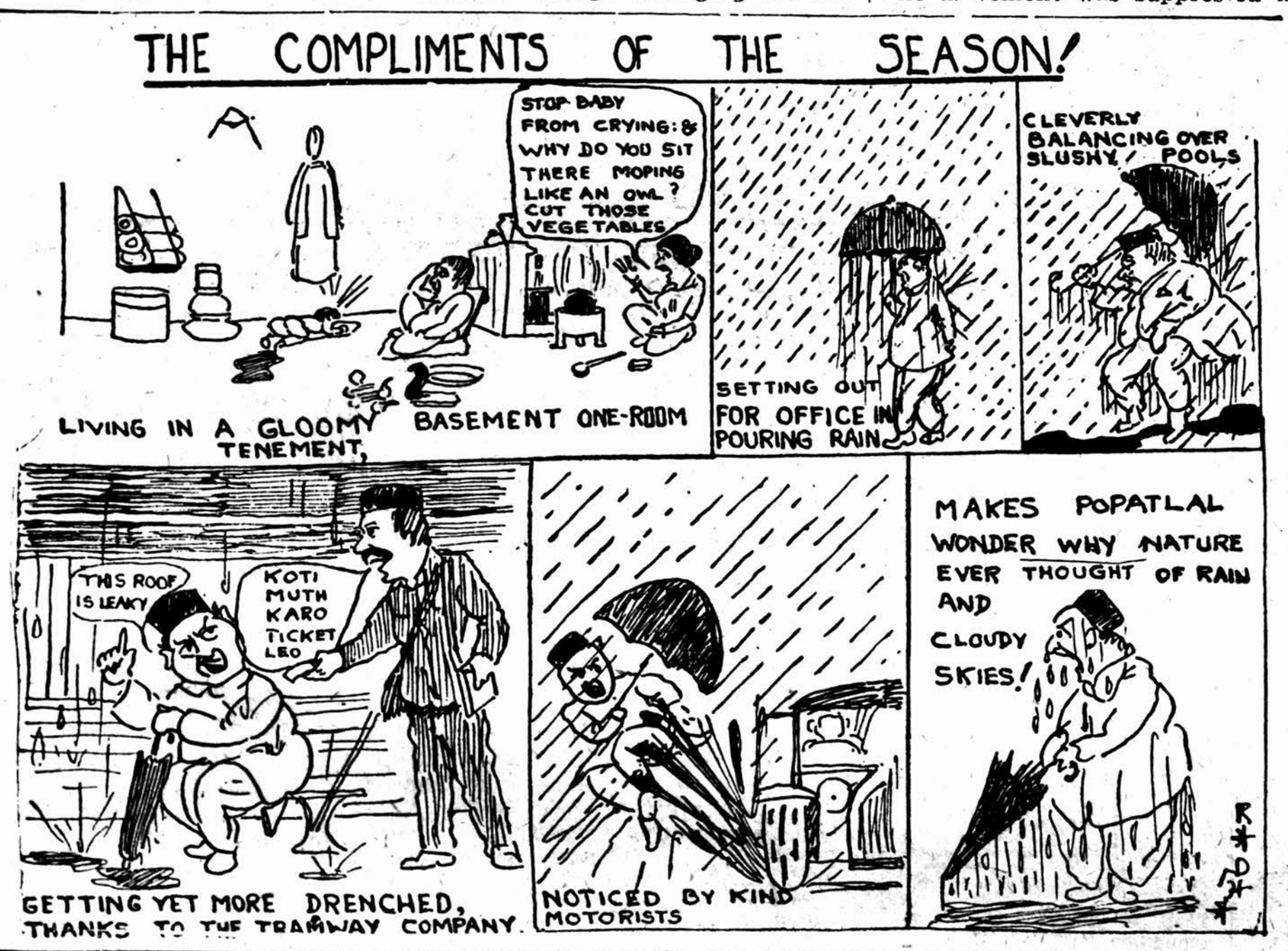
Whilst poets, economists, politicians and idealists were giving ideational shape to a mild form of Socialist society, the labourers themselves laid the foundation of the Labour Movement. Thomas Hardy (1752-1832), a shoemaker, and John Thelwall, poet and orator, founded the London Corresponding Society in 1792. It established connections with the French Convention and inaugurated a mild insurrectionary movement in England. The leaders were arrested and in his speech of defence Thelwall challenged the democracy of property holders: "Does property man the navy and fill the ranks of the army? .. Property is nothing but human labour ... the property from which all other is derived, and without which grandeur must starve in the midst of supposed abundance ... Man and not immovables is the object of just legislation. All, therefore, ought to be consulted where all are concerned." The society was finally suppressed by the Corresponding Act of 1789. Yet in 1807 Southey sensed a coming storm: "I believe that a revolution must come in the most fearful shape". The "Edinburgh Review" stated that the nation was "divided into two violent and most pernicious factions: the courtiers who are almost for arbitrary powers; and the democrats who are almost for revolution and republicanism ... the nation is on fire at the four corners."

A violent reaction began in the ranks of labour against machinery which was believed to be the cause of all misery; and their fury took the shape of the Luddist Movement. It was planned to sabotage industries and violent damage was done to the factories. The movement was suppressed in 1813 after the execution of a number of labourers.

Cry For Universal Suffrage

The next political movement took up the cry of Universal Suffrage, the movement being caused by the passing of the Corn and Combinations Act. The cry was raised by William Cobbett, Editor of the "Register". In 1818 the Female Reform Association at Blackburne passed a long resolution which demanded the share of labour in the prosperity brought by machinery, universal suffrage, annual parliaments and the ballot.

Trouble began in Manchester followed by riots throughout Scotland. Sir Walter Scott wrote: "In Glasgow volunteers drill by day and the radicals by night, and nothing but positive military force keeps the people under." A General Strike was declared in 1820 which led to the execution of a great friend of labour, Andrew Hardie. In the same year the famous Cato Street conspiracy was hatched by the followers of Spence without success. Britain was in turmoil, and in this turmoil was born Robert Owen, the father of English Socialism, and the first Henry Ford of history.


THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON!
STOP BABY FROM CRYING: & WHY DO YOU SIT THERE MOPING LIKE AN OWL? CUT THOSE VEGETABLES
LIVING IN A GLOOMY TENEMENT, BASEMENT ONE-ROOM
SETTING OUT FOR OFFICE IN POURING RAIN
CLEVERLY BALANCING OVER SLUSHY POOLS
THIS ROOF IS LEAKY
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If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.
Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments
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"The Monster of the Loch"

still alive when we dragged him forth."

Jonathan Jow paused a moment. "Suppose this prehistoric monster behaved in a similar saurian fashion, eh?"

"By heaven, it's a chance, even though a desperate one," I acknowledged.

Jonathan Jow nodded.

"And I think I know the cave where this monster hides itself," he said, pointing to those horrible black cliffs.

"Then for God's sake let's get to it," I cried.

During our excited talk, the diver had stepped out of his rubber suit. His face was drawn and he staggered like a drunken man. I recognised him as the diver whom Martin Benson had been restoring to life the previous evening.

"Jump into one of the boats and row towards the cliff!" ordered Jonathan Jow. "I'll take the other rowing boat. Together we can row the platform there."

I jumped into the rowing-boat and bent to the task of towing the platform towards the cliff. Jonathan Jow, in the other rowing-boat, shouted directions. Eventually, the platform was bumping gently against the sheer drop of stone into the black depths. We both clambered back on to the platform.

"I should say we are just over the mouth of this submerged cave," murmured Jonathan Jow. Instinctively, his voice had dropped to a whisper. "I may be wrong, but all the evidence of the strata in these cliffs, as I examined them in the daytime, point to a subterranean cave. And it is highly likely that this is the monster's den."

"There's only one possible way into the cave," said Jow, and he pointed to the black waters.

"Impossible!" I gasped.

He shook his head. I saw his

(Continued from page 9).

eyes slant to the diving-suit. So did the others on that floating platform. The diver, now recovered, drew away with a little whimper.

"Not all the money in the world will get me under the surface again," he cried.

"Well, Finch? You're a practised diver."

"You can shoot me with that gun, Mr. Jow, but I'm not going into Loch Lare to-night."

"I'll go."

I saw Jonathan Jow regard me queerly.

"That's brave of you, my boy," he said, "but I couldn't allow it. You're young. I'm old and don't matter very much in this world."

He moved towards the diving-suit as he spoke. But I staggered forward and confronted him.

"I must go down," I cried. "Jill means everything to me."

And I began struggling into the wet rubber suit.

Jonathan Jow sighed. For a moment he seemed a very old man. His face was lined and careworn. But he accepted the situation. He began to help me into the diving-suit. Finch came forward and assisted. So did the diver.

They were all whispering instructions to me, in the absurd, uphelpful fashion of seconds at a boxing match just before the fight begins."

Five minutes later I stood up, with the leaden boots weighing me down and the steel helmet being screwed tightly into place. I could not see a thing. An electric underwater torch was thrust into my hand.

Gently, I was led to the edge of the floating platform. A steel rope was indicated. I took it in my hands and the next moment felt my feet going into the black waters of the loch.

There was a singing in my ears as the waters closed over me.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

BRITISH EARL WEDS ACTRESS

Father Had Done Same

The secret romance of an Earl and an actress which began less than six months ago was revealed by their wedding in London in mail week.

George Amias Fitzwarrane, the 25-year-old eighth Earl Poulett, married at St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Miss Oriel Ross, the tall and beautiful stage and screen star, whose age is given as 28. The ceremony lasted only 15 minutes.

Only two or three people knew anything of the romance. To help in preserving the secret, there was no official engagement. "The marriage just happened without any engagement," Lord Poulett said. The licence was taken out only an hour before the ceremony.

Twenty-seven years ago the Earl's father was secretly married, also to an actress, Miss Sylvia Storey, a Gaiety girl.

Colonel Boodle was to make a speech. He took his bosom friend, Colonel Tarwater, into his confidence and said to him: "I want you to be present when I deliver this speech. You must start the laughter and applause. Every time I take a drink of water you are to applaud, and every time I wipe my forehead you are to laugh."

"You'd better change the signals," said his companion. "It's sure to start me off laughing if I see you up there taking a drink of water."

The Governor, Gargiya Niwas,
The Bennett College, Beawar,
Sheffield, Rajputana,
England. India.

Dear Governor,

I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,
B. D. GARGIYA.

3 LETTERS

READ THEM THEN YOU WILL REALISE WHAT is HAPPENING AND WHY.

The BENNETT COLLEGE is the only College in the British Empire specially built and conducted to teach students by correspondence all Technical and Commercial subjects, and to prepare them for the examinations in connection therewith.

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Kirkee,
The Bennett College Ltd., India.
Sheffield.
England.

Dear Sir,

I am very pleased to inform you that I appeared for the A.M.I.Mech.E. Examination, and have passed the whole examination.

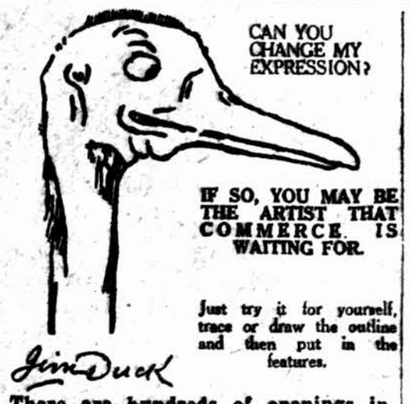
With best wishes for your continued success,

Yours faithfully,
DUDLEY CLAYTON.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but still later you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them. There are some people who manufacture an article and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that; we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound, practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it. Yours sincerely,

J. H. Bennett


CAN YOU CHANGE MY EXPRESSION?
IF SO, YOU MAY BE THE ARTIST THAT COMMERCE IS WAITING FOR.
Just try it for yourself, trace or draw the outline and then put in the features.
Jim Duck

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Jim Duck Art Dept. 200

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WORKS MANAGERS

If you do not see your own requirements above, write to us on any subject.

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In your spare time, when it suits YOU. You fix your own time—you do not GO to your studies—the postman brings THEM TO YOU. There is nothing that a class-room teacher can show on a blackboard that we cannot show on a white paper. The lesson on a blackboard will be cleaned off, but our lessons are PERMANENT. A class-room teacher cannot give you a private word of encouragement, but a Correspondence Tutor can do so whenever your work deserves it. On the other hand he can, where necessary, point out your mistakes PRIVATELY.

To STUDENTS LIVING ABROAD or on the high seas, a good supply of lessons is given, so that they may be done in their order and despatched to us for examination and correction. They are then sent back with more work, and in this way a continuous stream of work is always in transit from the Student to us and from us to the Student, therefore distance makes no difference.

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Write to Dept. 200, The Bennett College Agency, Alipore Road, Delhi.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

(Continued from page 28.)

carbohydrate in terms of calories operating exclusively. It recognises and stresses the need, along with these substances, of others like vitamins, mineral salts, etc. supplementing them.

VITAMINS AND MINERALS

The discovery of vitamins specially upset the old time values, It was made as early as in 1911 in England by Sir Cowland Hopkins and the later research has added on to the knowledge about their existence, nature and function. Briefly, they are:—

Vitamin A, found in milk, fats and green vegetables, is known as "anti-xerophthalmic"; vitamin B called "anti-beri-beri," is traced in cereals, yeast and eggs: vitamin B2 or the "anti-pellagra" is contained in yeast; vitamin C known as "anti-scurvy" is yielded by fresh fruit and green vegetables; and there is, finally vitamin D found in cod liver oil and goes by the name of "anti-rachitic."

The minerals, too, are as important as the vitamins and their deficiency effects the growth and proper maintenance of body structure. The bone, for instance, is formed by calcium and phosphorous and most dental authorities are agreed that dental decay is caused mainly by calcium deficiency. Iron is necessary for keeping up the quality of blood and the nervous system is maintained by an adequate supply and combination of calcium, potassium and sodium which the minerals furnish.

AVITAMINOSIS

The pamphlet defines the balanced diet as consisting not merely of a single isolated substance like vitamins but of the entire group of proteins, carbohydrates, mineral salts, vitamins and water in a certain, adequate proportion and points out that the diet both of the poor and of the rich is deficient because, while that of the former contains an abundance of starchy foods that of the latter is composed mostly of proteins and fats and is rendered useless because of its softness and over refinement. So that, malnutrition results in either case and should be corrected by the introduction of a dietary plan that would provide for every requisite element called for by a complete nutritional diet.

BACK TO NATURE.

It becomes necessary at this stage to point out that most modern experts of dietetics stress the importance of simplicity in diet and the danger of soft or refined foods even when they happen to be rich in isolated elements could be actually as great as that of malnutrition caused through inadequate intake of food or its qualitatative poverty. Stress is usually laid on "biologic living" by which is meant not only a dietetic programme based on certain principles of nutrition but the entire behaviour in the mode of living which generally ignores the biologic principles of health.

The reaction in favour of naturalism, touched earlier in this article, is explained by the fact that applied dietetics could not in itself solve all the problems of health which have been complicated by the tempo of modern living. "Back to nature" thus becomes a post-Roussau cry raised in response to the alarming state of health conditions noticed amongst civilized communities, races and nationalities and which are directly traced to the modern environment of commercial industrial urban or semi-urban life. Men like Dr. Harvey Kellogg and other scientists call attention to the diseases of modern civilization' and preach a mode of life modelled on the savages, that is to say, one that conformed to the principles of 'biologic' living. The 'naturalistic' school is supported by the medico-bio-chemical research carried on notably by Pavlov of the Russian Academy. Pavlov has been carrying on novel experiments on domestic animals like cats and dogs with a veiw to gain an insight into the processes of assimilation and digestion and the results recorded by him entirely favour the back to nature movement.

*Balanced Diets: Published by Dr. H. V. Tilak; M.B.B.S.; (Lon), F.R.C.S. (Edin.) B.Sc., etc., at BDD Chawl No 10, Dleisle Road, Bombay 11. Price As. 4.

"Now, I want Albert to have a thoroughly modern and up-to-date education," said his mother, "including Latin."

"Yes, of course," said the Headmaster, "though Latin is, as you know, a dead language.'

"Well, all the better. Albert's going to be an undertaker."

Recalled from estate at Iiminster, Somerset, where he was farming as hobby, Sir Philip Game, former Governor of New South Wales, will take over the duties as the head of the Metropolitan Police of London more commonly known as Scotland Yard. In taking this post, he replaces Lord Trenchard who is retiring. Sir Philip has been distinguished as a noted hero of the world war. He has held several important posts with the Royal Air Force and has commanded that body in India.

SPEEDY LOCOMOTIVE FOR GERMAN RLYS.

Makes Average Of 93 Miles Per Hour On Usual Runs

One of the fastest steam locomotives in the world has just been delivered to the German National Railroad Company by the Borsig Locomotive Works in Berlin. It makes 109 miles on forced runs and an average of 93.2 miles per hour on usual runs. This speed is attained partly through the use of a streamlined encasement which covers the entire locomotive.

The new locomotive is eighty-five feet long and fourteen feet high, and its larger wheels have a diameter of approximately seven and a half feet. At the speeds mentioned the locomotive hauls a train of five express coaches weighing together 250 tons.

The engine is a three-cylinder super-heated express train locomotive developing about 2 800 horse-power under twenty atmospheres. It has two running axles in front, and behind are three transmission axles.

On account of the high sustained speed of the locomotive, special attention has been paid to the brakes. The train can be stopped within slightly more than one-half mile at a speed of 109 miles. Besides, there are photoelectric automatic brakes which function in case a top signal is overlooked by the engineer.

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M. HUSSAIN,
Superintendent.

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Preventive as well as curative. Absolutely free from harmful effects of Quinine, Arsenic Strychnine and such other drugs of similar nature.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A Scots teacher came upon the following "howler" among his class exercises:—

"A prime minister is a clergyman at his best."

* * * *

"How dare you offer me a cheap necklace like this! It's imitation!"

"My dear—the sincerest form of flattery."

* * * *

An Irishman was riding in an old cab when the bottom fell out of it.

"Sure," he cried, as he ran along inside, "if it wasn't for the honour of the thing I'd get out!"

* * * *

A Jewish comedian, lately from Germany, is appearing on a stage in Switzerland. He comes on, raises his arm in the Nazi salute, and says:—

Heil, heil.....heil.....hang it, now I've forgotten the name!"

* * * *

The doctor finished examining his patient and turned to him and said: "The trouble with you, my man, is acne."

"'Ackney?" asked the man, looking puzzled. "That's funny. I ain't never been near the place."

* * * *

"Met a chap to-day who said he was an old school friend of yours—name of Brown."

"Brown?"

"Yes, tall chap with a red moustache."

"I never went to school with a tall chap who had a red moustache."

* * * *

A young parson went to a tennis dance and said to a sprightly blonde girl with whom he was dancing, "Have you any religious views?"

"No," she replied, brightly, "but I've a lot of picture postcards of Brighton and Blackpool."

* * * *

When a young couple came home from the theatre the other evening they were astounded to hear a man's voice coming from the living-room.

They tip-toed towards the door, the husband gripping his umbrella ready for any emergency.

He flung open the door, switched on the light, and charged in to find that the wireless set had been left on!

* * * *

The crowded little country church was far from the bustle of city convention, but the marriage ceremony looked like being stopped, for the bridegroom was hard of hearing and could not gather the important question, "Wilt thou have this woman for thy lawful wedded wife?"

"I beg your pardon?" asked the deaf man.

The minister raised his voice: "Wilt thou have this woman for thy lawful wedded wife?"

This seemed to annoy the bridegroom.

"She isn't so awful," he said. "I've seen worse than her that didn't have half as much money."

"Women are fools. I never knew but one sensible one."

"Well, why didn't you marry her?"

"I asked her, but she wouldn't have me."

* * * *

"I had bad luck with both my wives."

"How is that?"

"The first eloped."

"And the second?"

"Didn't!"

* * * *

"Now, sir," said the ambitious young man, "you have tried my voice. I want you to tell me frankly what it is best adapted to."

And without a moment's hesitation the singing master replied: "Whispering."

* * * *

A very plain bishop was visiting one of his rectors, who had a small daughter. When the little girl was brought into the room to shake hands with the bishop she sat down and stared at him.

"Come, darling," said her mother, "go and shake hands."

But the child went on staring, and then, as if recollection had come to her, she said suddenly: "I once gave you a bun at the Zoo."

* * * *

A Yorkshire farmer was asked to attend the funeral of his neighbour's third wife, and as he had attended the funerals of the first two, his own wife was surprised when he informed her that he had refused the invitation.

On being pressed for a reason he said, with hesitation: "Well, you see, lass, it makes a chap feel a bit awkward to be always accepting other folk's civilities when he never has anything of the sort to ask 'em back to."

* * * *

A Mexican and an American worked together in a mine in Kansas. On several occasions the Mexican had rabbit for dinner, and shared it with his workmate.

One day the American asked: "Where do you get rabbits, Jose? I can't find any."

"My wife she get um," Jose replied. "Ever' night they come 'round the house and make noise. She shoot um."

"Noise? Rabbits don't make a noise."

"Sure," asserted Jose, positively. "Go, 'Meow, meow.'"

* * * *

An American film producer was selecting a chief for his scenario staff. The producer insisted that the successful applicant must be a college graduate. He looked with favour upon one applicant, and asked if he had had a college education. The answer was in the affirmative.

"Show me your diplomas," demanded the producer.

The applicant tried to explain that it was not customary for college graduates to carry diplomas around with them.

"Well, then," demanded the producer with a slight sneer, "say me a big word."

A talkative fellow had entertained the other boarders with the latest from the morning paper.

"Seems to me," said the landlady, "there's some queer fish in this world."

"Since you mention it,' came a timid voice from the far end of the table, "this haddock's as queer as anything I've ever struck."

* * * *

An Irishman got a job on some reconstruction work. The first day the foreman, wishing to play a joke on Donovan, sent him out for a tool facetiously called a round square."

Donovan returned in a short while with a bottle of whisky and a dozen bottles of beer.

"Hallo!" cried the foreman. "What is this?"

"This is the round," said Donovan, with grin, "an' Oi could the landlord ye would square him on Saturday."

* * * *

It was a secluded corner, calm, cool, and restful. In the distance could be heard the strains of a dance band. The very air breathed romance.

"Do you realize what it would mean if I were to give you a beautiful diamonds ring?" he asked softly.

She thought she knew, but instead of saying so she cooed: "What—what would it mean?"

"It would mean," he said, "that I should have to live on fourpenny lunches and wear my old clothes for a year."

* * * *

The sweet young thing was proudly, if not proficiently, driving her new streamlined sports model. Coming to a busy traffic point she found the red "stop" light against her.

To her annoyance, when the green "go" light appeared, she discovered that her engine had stalled. Several minutes of frantic fumbling followed, but she could not get the car to move.

The traffic policeman then crossed over to her, and, touching his helmet, inquired, "Haven't we got any colours you like, miss?"

* * * *

Macpherson was observed one morning walking along the street wearing a look of gloom and muttering to himself: "What a player!"

When a friend stopped and asked him why he repeatedly used these words, he dolefully explained.

"It was like this," he said. "Last night I was playing bridge with a young partner who kept making the most outrageous bids. At one time he went up to 'Five, no trumps.' Mon, I was so annoyed that I burst out, If you make it I'll stand champagne all round.'"

Here Macpherson pulled out the linings of his trouser pockets and gave a hollow groan "What a player! What a player!"

Wife: "You don't give me nice presents now."

Husband: "No, but I pay for those you give yourself."

* * * *

"To bring national prosperity, we must spend. To fortify individual prosperity, we must save."

Now that's all straightened out.

* * * *

One trouble with the world is that there are too many people who imagine they are doing well when they are doing others.

* * * *

"Why did you state you were a physician when you are an undertaker?"

"I never said I was a physician. I said I followed the medical profession."

* * * *

"This," said the art enthusiast, pointing with pride to a small picture on the wall, "is a specimen I obtained very cheaply at a sale. It's a genuine Rembrandt, and it's worth four times the price I paid for it."

His guest, vague about matters connected with art, gasped.

"Great Scott," he exclaimed, "you don't really say so! I've seen those Rembrandt sales advertised at the draper's, but all my wife ever gets at em is bits of silk and ribbon."

* * * *

Two men started to walk from the South of England to Scotland. After tramping for some days, and not being sure of their whereabouts, one remarked that he thought they had reached Scottish soil.

"I'm certain we're not in Scotland," replied his companion.

"What makes you certain?"

"You saw me pick up that empty whisky bottle down the road?"

"Yes."

"Well, it had a label on it—'One penny left on this bottle!'"

* * * *

A young man who had unexpectedly inherited a fortune decided to learn how to behave himself in society. He went to a School of Deportment. A bowing Frenchman begged him to enter.

"Do you give lessons in deportment?" asked the young man.

"The best, m'sieu," gushed the proprietor. "My system ees perfect. Two weeks ago a young man like you, m'sieu—he only take two lessons in deportment—then he was deported!"

* * * *

She was bidding her lover a fond farewell, for he was going on a business trip round the world.

Tearfully she clung to him and asked: "My darling, will you be true to me when you are far away? Promise that you will write to me from every town you visit!"

And as he gathered her in his arms, he cried: "Oh, Ada, is it love that prompts you to say this? Do you really love me, or are you merely collecting foreign postage stamps?"

THE REASON — WHY.
"RAMLAL, YOU ARE A REGULAR DISGRACE TO THE SCHOOL!"
WHY DON'T YOU COME HERE WITH YOUR HAIR COMBED LIKE ME?
"NO COMB, SIR."
YOUR FATHER'S COMB?
FATHER
NO, HAIR SIR!
R+D M+ '35

British Intellectuals Draw Up "Five-Year Plan"

Not Intended As Party Platform, It Has Features Of Lloyd George's "New Deal"

RUGBY, July 27.

Newspapers publish summaries of the programme, social and political, of action for the "next five years" which is not intended as a party platform but is a statement of political objectives to which a large number of public men and women drawn from all parties and from different schools of thought have subscribed.

Among over 150 signatories are the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Birmingham, Lord Cecil, Mr. H. G. Wells, Sir Walter Layton, Lord Rutherford, Sir Arthur Slater, Mr. Harold MacMillan, M.P., Professor S. Alexander, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Miss Thelma Cazalet, M.P., Sir Basil Blacket and Sir Oliver Lodge.

ECONOMIC SPHERE.

In economic sphere the programme has the double objective of increasing the productivity and lessening the grosser inequalities of economic rewards. The scandal of unemployed resources of labour and capital coexisting with unsatisfied wants must be ended. Public works and a long range plan of national development and conservation should be undertaken to an extent variable in accordance with the condition of trade. Social services should provide for every citizen the minimum necessaries of a full life.

An enobling act is advocated for the purposes of a thorough going industrial reorganisation. It should be the British aim to establish a "Low Tariff Club" among the nations. In agriculture encouragement should be given to forms of production for which the country is especially suited, particularly to milk, eggs and fruit and vegetables. Educational proposals include the raising of the school age.

As regards the organisation of peace, the programme is for the acceptance of international supervision of armaments, co-operation in restraining violation of disarmament convention and internationalisation of civil aviation.

The publication of the programme has no political significance and the coincidence of the programme with Mr. Lloyd George's "New Deal" proposals is understood to be accidental though many details are common to both plans.

INCREASING OBLIGATIONS.

Commenting on the programme in a leading article the "Times" says: "It is symptomatic of movement of thought in two directions, away from narrow party groves and towards a sense of nationhood which recognises social welfare as an increasing obligation of the State." The "Times" advises politicians to attend to the attitude of mind more than to the actual proposals.—B. O. W

PEACE IN MALER KOTLA

SIMLA, July 27.

A report received from Maler Kotla says the situation has much improved His Highness the Chief of Maler Kotla arrived in Simla to-day for his usual summer stay.

The Durbar will shortly issue a communique reviewing the whole situation.—A.P.

GIRL VICTIM OF CLEVER RUSE

Stranger Posing As "Uncle" Deprives Her Of Gold Bangles

NEW DELHI, July 26.

Chando, ten-year-old daughter of Lala Sri Krishna proprietor of a jewellery shop in Dariba Kalan, was the victim of a clever ruse of a stranger.

It is stated that while the girl was standing near a temple in Chhipiwara Street an unknown person approached her and giving his identity as her maternal uncle took her to a secluded place and asked her to hand him over her two gold bangles so that he might get her a pair of beautiful bangles.

The girl did so and waited there for about an hour, and then went back weeping to her house where she related the story to her relatives who informed the police.—United Press.

SCHOOLBOY'S FATAL FALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A twelve-year-old Hindu schoolboy, residing with his parents in Esmail Beg Mahomed's Chawl at Baboola Tank Road, accidentally fell down from the first floor of the building on Friday morning, and died a few hours later at the J. J. Hospital.

It was stated that the boy was playing in the passage, at the time of the accident.

At the inquest held to-day on Sahadeo Baboo Gurao, (12), the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death caused by accidental fall.

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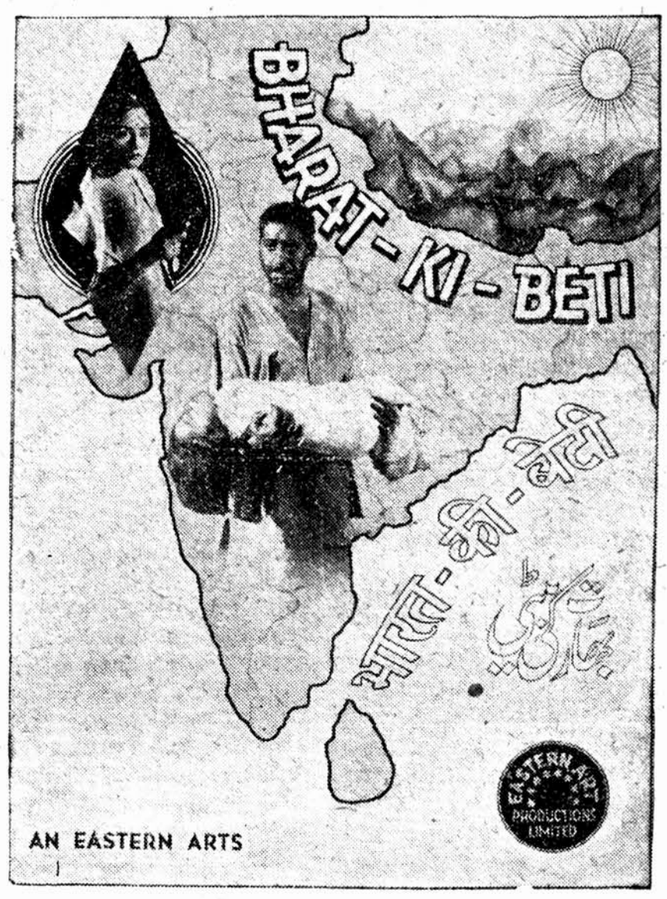

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Fashionable India

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Audiography:— THAKOREBHAI PATEL

STORY—DANCES—SONGS—SETTINGS

EVERYTHING IN NEW STYLE, *A PICTURE FOR ALL CASTE AND CREED*

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday at 2-30 p.m.
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

But come earlier to avoid disappointment of Seats and Tickets.

SHOWING AT ROXY TALKIES

New Queens Road

War On Food Fakers Starts In Earnest

Council Passes 3 Readings Of Prevention Of Adulteration Act Amendment Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 27.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting this morning at 10. Sir Alimahomed Khan Dehlvi presiding. At question time Mr. M. H. Gazdar raised the question of the composition of the Film Censor Board and asked why since its establishment no Mahomedan had been appointed Inspector of Films.

The Home Member stated that both of the present inspectors of films possessed a working knowledge of Urdu. It was stated that there were 143 cinema theatres in the presidency, 32 of these being in Bombay City.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni asked what was the budgetted amount of travelling allowances to Ministers in 1934-35 and the actual amount drawn by Ministers in that year.

The Finance Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper replied that budgetted amount was Rs. 6.000 while the actual amount drawn by the Education Minister was keeping of adulterants on the Minister of Local Self-Government was Rs. 4,780-4 making a total of Rs. 8,717.

Adulteration Bill

After interpellations Minister Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto moved the first reading of the Prevention of Adulteration Act Amendment Bill. It is based on the recommendations made by the conference convened in January 1934 by Government to discuss the general question of prevention of adulteration of food, with particular reference to determination of standards of purity for ghee and butter.

Sir Shah Nawaz moved the Bill with a speech exhaustively dealing with its various provisions. The main principles and improvement embodied in the Bill declared the Minister were as follows:—(1) Application of the Act to any place at the discretion of Government and not at the request of a local body only: (2) requiring every place where ghee and butter or any fatty or oily substance intended for food is manufactured to take a licencee's permit; (3) requiring every manufacturer and wholesale dealer of ghee or butter to maintain a register showing the quantity and destination of each consignment sent out; (4) prohibiting even the keeping of adulterents on the premises where ghee or butter is manufactured; (5) ghee and butter factories to be quite separate from factories for any other manufacture, such as tavda or margarine; (6) authorising inspectors to visit places of manufacture or business at all times of the night or day when actual business is carried on; (7) requiring the seller when there is a complaint to produce a warranty of his goods within three days and give the name and address of person giving a warranty; (8) enhancing punishment for adulteration or breach of any provisions of this Act or Rules framed thereunder by making the offence punishable with simple imprisonment in addition to a fine on second and subsequent occasions; (9) authorising Government to make rules to lay down tests and standards for the determination of the purity of ghee and butter, conditions under which manufacture and sale should be carried on, the ingredients and extent of adulteration to be permitted in quest of a local body only (2) recase of certain foods for poorer classes, and generally to make rules for the proper carrying out of provisions of the Act.

The Council ultimately passed the first reading of the Bill

WHY RUSH THE BILL

Dr. De'Souza requested Government not to try to rush such important measure through all the three readings within a few hours but to refer it to Select Committee. The speaker had his own misapprehensions regarding the actual operation of the Act with several of its wide provisions. Government had sat quiet for about a year and a half after the deliberations of the conference and why was now their hurry to rush the bill in one sitting?

Mr. W. G. Lely representative of the Bombay Commerce Chamber suggested that the scope of the bill especially, its penal provisions be extended to apply to the adulterations of drugs also. The speaker was prepared to move an amendment to that effect and actually moved it.

President Dehlvi doubted whether such amendment to this bill which would entail the recast of the whole bill also would achieve the object of the mover and advised that a sparate bill for that purpose would meet the ends. Mr. Lely was prepared to withdraw the amendment provided Government gave an understanding that they would bring the bill in the near future or bless a private bill to that effect.

BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL

Sir S. N. Bhutto, Secretary Kirpalani and the Home Member got in conclave to discuss this matter and business before the House came to a stand-still, when after a calm of five minutes Mr. Bakhale asked "may we know what is before the House please".

The minister then consulted the Leader of the House Khan Bahadur Cooper and at last announced that Government had sympathy with object of the mover of the amendment but that they could not give the undertaking sought by Mr. Lely. Wiser counsels prevailed at last and with the request that this particular matter be brought to the notice of Government of India Mr. Lely withdrew his amendment by leave of the House after it had taken full one hour of the House.

"SPEED-UP."

School-room atmosphere prevailed for another fifteen minutes in the House when several members suggested one way or other to a suggestion from the chair to save time of the House by speeding the first reading of the bill with short speeches or with none at all. Rao Saheb Kulkarni then moved his amendment seeking deletion of the provision of simple imprisonment for violation of provisions of this act.

FIRST READING PASSED.

President Dehlvi heartily chuckled when Rao Saheb from Alandi told the House that simple imprisonment was severest imprisonment and this impression was communicated to him by several prisoners who found it difficult how to pass time (laughter). The amendment was later withdrawn and the House passed the first reading.

The Minister moved the second reading whereat Mr. Pestanshah Vakil moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Vakil gave a long list of 32 members to serve on the Select Committee and later he withdrew his motion but Dr. De'Souza wanted to move the same motion of sending the bill to Select Committee.

CO-OP. SOCIETY'S BILL

Meanwhile Rao Bahadur Kale moved and the House passed the motion that considerations of the bill be postponed till Monday. Accordingly the consideration of the Bill was stopped and Dewan Bahadur Kambli moved the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act Amendment Bill. The Bill seeks to empower the Government to guarantee the payment of principal also along with interest, of debentures issued by the Land Mortgagee Banks. It further provides that the Court or Collector may direct any property that cannot be sold for want of buyers, to be transferred to the Society which will hold it subject to any lawful rights, charges, encumbrances or enquiries.

The House adjourned to Monday after all the three readings of the Bill had passed with almost no discussion, at 10 minutes past 1 P.M.

The Hon. Mr. Ghaziuddin Ahmed, newly appointed Judge of the Hyderabad High Court.

NO VACANCIES IN RESERVE BANK

Why Waste Time And Money In Making Uninvited Applications?

BOMBAY, July 27

The Secretary, Reserve Bank of India, has issued the following press communique:—

As a large number of applications for posts are being received at the Central Office of the Reserve Bank even though no applications have been invited, it is announced for general information that there are no posts to be filled up in the Central Office at present. Candidates should not waste their time and money in making general applications which are not being recorded. When any staff is to be recruited for the various local offices, managers concerned will duly announce this in the local press and applications should be sent to the Managers only when such announcement is made.—United Press.

NAGPUR, July 27

The Executive Council of the Nagpur University meets on August 3 when nominations for the election of the next Vice-Chancellor of the University will be made.—United Press.

MEETING AT VILE PARLE

Protest Against Bad Sanitation

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

The residents of Vile Parle expressed their protest against sanitary administration at a meeting convened under the auspices of the Vile Parle. Congress Committee, and authorises the local Congress Secretary to represent their grievances to the Secretary of the Municipality for immediate action.

The local Congress Secretary has accordingly forwarded a letter to the municipality emphasising the need of drainage for storm water, without which the health of the suburb will be jeopardised.

FREE DISPENSARY FOR VILE PARLE.

I understand that the Vile Parle Congress Committee is going to consider the advisability of starting a free dispensary at Vile Parle. Vile Parle with its increasing population is in need of such a dispensary, and if the Congress Committee gets the support and co-operation of wealthy residents it will be satisfying a long felt want of this suburb.

LATE S. P BOSE

Dr. Jaffri's Tributes

MADRAS, July 26.

Khan Bahadur Dr. S.N.A. Jaffri, Director of Public Information, Government of India, arrived this evening from Nagpur. He will stay in Madras for four days.

When the news of the death of Mr. S.P. Bose, the Simla Editor of the United Press of India, was broken to Dr. Jaffri, he was shocked.

"The United Press," he said, "has sustained an irreparable loss. It was due to the great diligence of Mr. Bose that the 'United Press' became so popular not only among the non-officials, but also among the officials."—United Press.

IMPROVEMENT IN LAHORE SITUATION

Curfew Order Modified

LAHORE, July 27.

There has been distinct improvement in the communal situation in Lahore since July 20 and in view thereof the District Magistrate has modified the previous curfew order to the extent that with effect from to-day no person shall remain outdoors between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.—United Press.

SHIP HAS PIGEON MASCOT

VANCOUVER, B. C. (By Mail).

The crew of the Drechtdyk has a mascot that they could not get rid of if they tried.

It is a wild pigeon, which landed on the vessel four months ago while it was en route to Portland from Vancouver.

E. Y. Regiment Annex I. F. A. Trophy

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Playing in the ideal weather on the Calcutta grounds, before a distinguished gathering, including the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon and the Governor of Bengal, the East Yorkshire Regiment from Dinapore annexed the I. F. A. Trophy to-day, by defeating the Loyal Regiment from Cawnpore by one goal to nil.

The standard of play was not high and it was team-work and not individual brilliance that brought the winners their deserved victory. The proceeds of the ticket sale will go to charity.—United Press.

SPECULATION LEADS TO SUICIDE

Suttawalla In Gold And Silver Ends His Life With Opium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Feverish attempts to collect money to pay off his creditors on "valan" day next Monday;

The failure to get the required amount;

These were stated to be the reasons that drove a middle-aged "sattawalla" in gold and silver, to end his life, by having recourse to opium, this morning.

Pranshanker Mohanlal Chanduliya, a Gujerati Brahmin, was found lying unconscious in his bed at his residence on the top floor of Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Bellasis Road, early this morning.

His mother Jamnabai, who went to wake him up noticed the heavy breathing and suspecting that all was not well with her son, telephoned for a doctor.

The doctor, on examining Pranshanker discovered that his condition was serious and ordered his removal to the Harkisondas Hospital.

An ambulance was requisitioned for, but before it arrived, Pranshanger breathed his last.

Opium was detected in the stomach of the deceased in the course of the post-mortem examination.

Evidence At Inquest

An inquest on the body was held to-day.

Narbheram Dayaram Mehta, giving evidence, said that the deceased was a friend of his and was formerly employed as an accountant in the Netherlands Trading Society. Some months ago the deceased resigned his job and started speculation in gold and silver. Monday next, namely, the 29th of July was the "valan" or the settlement day for speculators and the deceased, not having sufficient money to meet the demands, made strong attempts to collect money. But he was unable to collect the sufficient quota. This morning when witness went to see him, Pranshanker was dying.

A cousin of the deceased, Keshavlal Kalidas Chandliya, living in the same building, deposing next said that the deceased was a "sutta-walla" like himself. To-day morning when witness went to the room of his cousin, witness found him breathing heavily. A doctor was sent for but, Pranshanker died shortly after the doctor's arrival.

Coroner's verdict: Opium poisoning, self-administered.

Sensational Revelations Follow Arrest Of Nagpada Crime Suspect

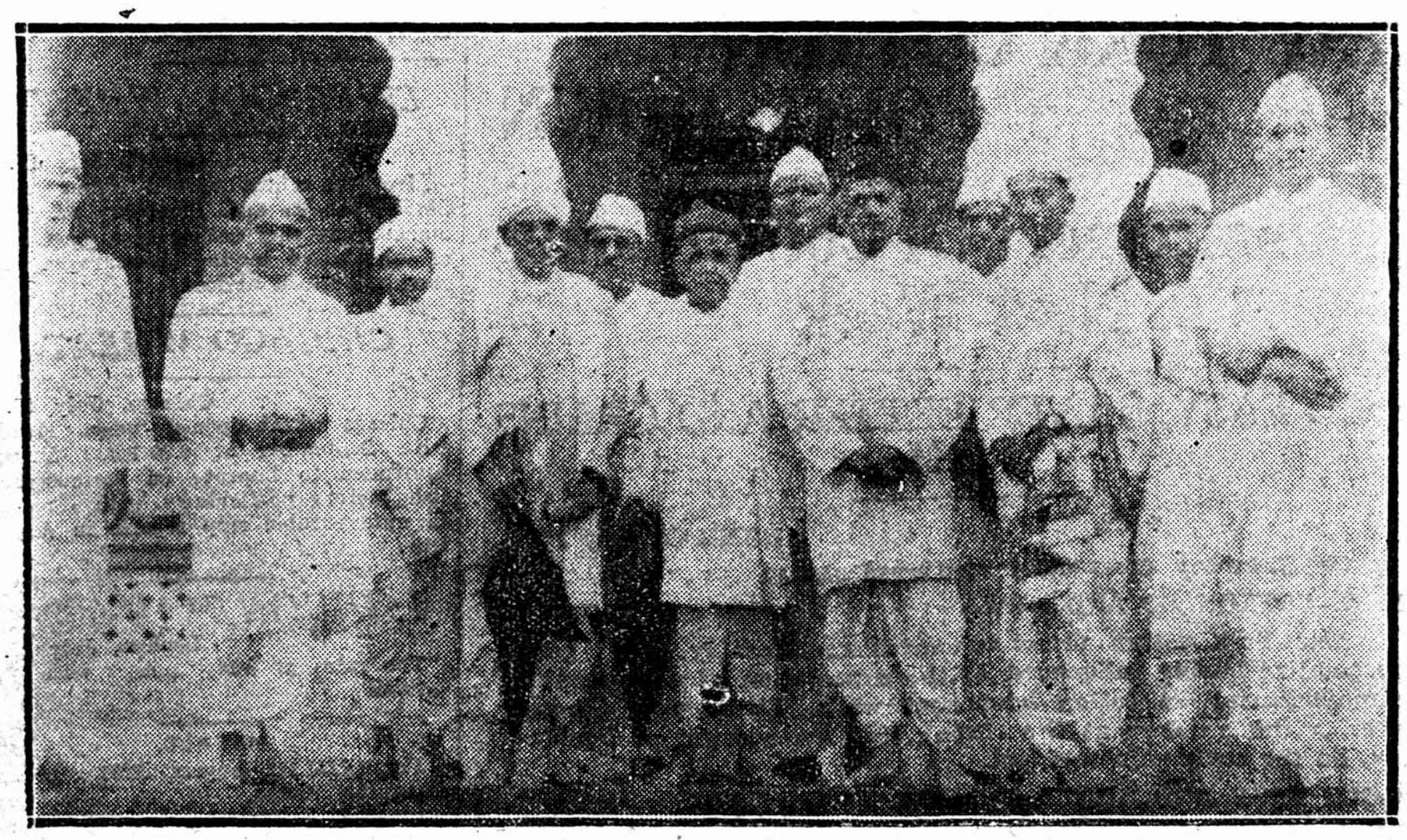
BOMBAY, Saturday.

The arrest of a Hindu, suspected to have been involved in a case of house-breaking and theft in the Nagpada locality, has led to very sensational discoveries by the police.

In the course of their investigations the Nagpada Police found that the suspect, Bechardas Jiwandas was concerned in many other similar cases. Clothes, watches, and other articles valued at Rs. 180 and stolen from Nagpada, Gamdevi Lamington Road and Princes Street, have been recovered.

It is also suspected that Bechardas is involved in many other theft cases recently reported in the city.

He was produced before Mr. P. L. Thacker, at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day, and remanded to a further period of 14 days.



The annual Convocation of the Tilak Mahavidyapeeth, Poona, was held on Sunday last, under the presidentship of Kulaguru Chintamanrao Vaidya, who is seen standing in the centre of the group.

Charity Trust Officials Sued For Rs. 15,000 Damages

Descendants Of Pirzade Family Accuse "Mutwali" And Agent Of Misappropriation

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 27.

Sayad Ahmedalli Khan Sayad Abdulalli Khan Pirzade, the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, the first plaintiff residing at Hyderabad (Deccan), gave evidence yesterday before Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District Judge of Thana, when the suit filed by S. A. K. Pirzade and Munshi Mahomed Hanif Chaudhari, an Inamdar residing at Bhiwandi, against Allisaheb Haji Miya Fakki, a merchant of Bhiwandi, and Sayad Sardar Ali Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan), a Government pensioner, claiming Rs. 15,000 from the defendants.

The plaintiffs further prayed that directions be issued to take true and proper accounts from the defendants for the whole period of their management, and they be ordered to pay any money belonging to charity which they may be found to have unjustly retained; the defendants be removed immediately and a receiver be appointed to carry on the management during the pendency of these proceedings; a proper scheme be framed to carry out the purposes of the trust (which is declared a wakf); and new trustees be appointed to carry it out from the Founder's family.

Mr. V. B. Pradhan with Messrs. W. P. Oka and G. G. Pradhan, Advocates, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. V. B. Rege, Advocate, for the defendants.

FACTS OF CASE.

The facts of the case are that there is at Bhiwandi a trust created for public purposes of a charitable and religious nature nearly 300 years ago known as "Hazarat Diwanshah Saheb Durgah Inam," the founder of which was Sayyad Kutubuddin grandson of Diwanshah of the well-known ancient Pirzade family.

According to the plaintiffs S. A. K. Pirzade the first plaintiff is one of the direct descendants of the Pirzade family both from the paternal and maternal side. The second plaintiff is connected with the founder's family by his mother's side.

Being Sunni Mahomedans, they are beneficiaries of the trust which is declared a wakf by the Government. It comprises of a house known as 'Diwan Mahal' situate at Soudagar Mohalla another house known as 'Musafarkhana' near the Durgah and 11 fields. The annual gross income of these properties is about Rs. 2,500. For the management of the trust, the usage is to appoint a "Mutwali" (president) from the members of the family by general consent.

In 1909 Sayyad Sardar Ali Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, the second defendant, held the post of "Mutwali." The first defendant is his agent since the second defendant, who is living in Hyderabad, found it inconvenient to manage himself the affairs of the wakf.

DEMAND FOR ACCOUNTS

In pursuance of the Wakf Act, the accounts of the trust were demanded by the District Court at Thana in 1928. After proper scrutiny the Clerk of the Court made an adverse report. Thereupon Mr. Sanjana, the then District Judge, ordered a copy of it to be forwarded to the Collector of Thana for action under section 92 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The then District Judge ordered summonses to be issued to the defendants on November 9, 1929, because in his opinion the state of the property required serious attention as the affairs were drifting from bad to worse.

The plaintiff's alleged that the first defendant has been consistently showing bogus debit entries leaving nothing for the purposes of charity, and appropriating all proceeds to his private purposes without any right.

The cause of action arose when the plaintiffs could not pay respects to the tombs of their own grandfather on account of weeds having grown round about that tomb and other two tombs of their ancestors.

After the first plaintiff gave evidence, the hearing was adjourned to July 30.

SINGLE FARE
RETURN JOURNEY
KOHINOOR
CINEMA
— DADAR, B.B. —
"LIGHTNING WARRIOR"
Featuring:—
"RIN TIN TIN"
(The Wonder-Dog)
24 Reels At A Stretch
2 SHOWS TO-DAY (Sunday)
10 to 12-30 (MORNING) and 2 to 4-30 (AFTERNOON)
FAIL NOT TO MAKE BEST OF THIS OPPORTUNITY

He Won
National Independence
How! See
KALA
KINETONE'S
Powerful Picture
Running this Week
By Sacrifice and Loyalty!
Fighting Blood
Alias
Starring:
Miss MOHINEE,
MANOHAR,
HARIDAS.
"JOSH-E-JAVANI" AT
GLOBE
Talkies
SANDHURST ROAD.
Time: 5-15 8 & 10-45 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-45

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Announcement Of Cotton Loans Next Week

GOLD EASY, SILVER BETTER AND GRAINS FIRM

BOMBAY, July 27.

On Saturday cross-rates continued steady.

N. Y. COTTON UP AND DOWN

New York cotton prices advanced considerably on good speculative buying influenced by the expectation of a favourable announcement on cotton loans next week. There was, however, a sudden drop at the closing time on account of liquidation. So the early gain was lost.

GOLD EASY AND SILVER BETTER

London gold was easy but silver was better.

WHEAT FIRM AND LINSEED STEADY.

Wheat was very firm. Linseed was very steady on unfavourable crop reports.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

	New York, July 27.
Previous closing	11.62
To-day's opening	11.60
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11.61
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

	Liverpool, July 27.
Previous closing	6.19
To-day's opening	6.23
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	6.21
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 217

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 27.

Cotton displayed steadier tendency on expectations of a favourable announcement on cotton loans next week as a result of which considerable speculative buying ensued and prices advanced steadily but towards the closing stage the market came suddenly under selling pressure losing early gains.

Business in October was done at opening at 11.60 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Trading was fairly active on improved buying and covering demand with the price gradually rising to 11.70 and for the time the market appeated quite steady but at the close developed sudden easiness on liquidation and speculative selling under which prices gave way and closed at 11.61 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 27.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.43/11.43) 11.60/11.59
December (11.31/11.36) 11.45/11.45
January (—) 11.44/11.44

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 27.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.55) 6.59
American October (6.17) 6.21
Egyptian July (7.87) 7.93
Egyptian October (7.77) 7.82

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 27.

Broach New A-M. moved between Rs 216 and Rs 213-4 at night. The rate at 9.40 p.m. was Rs. 217-4 with New York closing futures 1 point down.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, July 27.
Previous closing	4.96 5/8
To-day's opening	4.96 3/8
To-day's closing	4.96 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, July 27.
Previous closing	4.96 9/16
To-day's opening	4.96 5/8
To-day's closing	4.96 5/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

	London, July 27.
Previous closing	75.09
To-day's opening	75.06
To-day's closing	75.10
Difference	+.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 27.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96 5/8 and then fell to 4.96 9/16 subsequently further easing to 4.96 5/16 at the close.

Franc opened at 75.06 and then slightly advanced to 75.10 which was the closing rate.

SILVER CABLE.

Bombay, July 27.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"China and India bought. Speculators sold. Buyers satisfied. Market closed quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 27.

The market closed quiet.

	Last price	To day's price
Spot	30 3/16d	30 3/8d
Forward	30 1/4d	30 1/2d

LONDON GOLD

London, July 27.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) 7-0-5 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

London, July 27.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 27. 3-30 p.m

London on Bombay (1/6 1/8) 1/6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66 1/2) 5.67
New York on Bombay (37.55) 37.58
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 19/32) 1-6 3/4
London on Milan (60.56) 60.75
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 27.

Liverpool wheat opened strong with October at 63 and December 62. The market was very active on a good deal of speculative buying encouraged by outside bullish advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 27.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with September at 0.90 1/8. Prices continued to improve on various bullish factors particularly with regard to unfavourable crop reports in Argentine.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 27.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/2 buyers £234 sellers. Irregular) closed.

Linseed (£15 1/16 buyers £15 3/16 sellers. Irregular) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£34 1/2 to £34 3/4) closed

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

July August New Crop (£18 3/16 buyers) £18 3/8 buyers.

Dunlop August (£22 3/4) £22 3/4

Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 11/16 paid and buyers.) closed.

Forward (5 13/16 paid and buyers) closed

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 5/8) £11 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 5/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal August (£13 15/16 sellers) £14 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, July 27. Rs. a p
Rates at 9-0 a.m	6 12 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 13 0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 13 0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 13 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 13 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 14 0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 13 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, July 27. Rs a. p.
Wheat September	4 5 0
Linseed September	6 13 9

The tone was firm.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 27.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 71, 71/4 and 71/10. The market was moderately active on better support following steadier London cables but the uncertainty with regard to the United States Treasury's future policy checks bullish enterprise. Mills closed steady at Rs. 71/2, 71-6 and 71/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/12 and 34/13/6. There was very little activity owing to the absence of any important foreign exchange movements with prices moving very narrowly. The market closed steady at Rs 34/11/0, 34/12/0 and 34/13/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 27.

The Stock Exchange was closed today

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 27.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 37 1/8) dol 37 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 5/8) dol 16
U S Steel Common (dol 41 1/2) dol 40 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 95 7/8) unquoted.

MAGISTRATE WARNS ACCUSED

Why These Repeated Adjournments?

ALLEGED CHEATING BY CITY BROKER

At the resumed hearing of the case in which Ruttonchand Master, a share broker doing business in the name of Master and Company is charged for alleged criminal misappropriation of Rs. 89,533 by the Cambay State, the Chief Presidency Magistrate granted an application for an adjournment of the case.

Mr. Saher for the defence stated, the accused was ill and called Major S. B. Mehta, Acting Police Surgeon, who had certified that the accused had high blood pressure. The Doctor stated that he was told that the accused had a heart attack five or six days ago.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

The Magistrate in the course of his order observed, the accused seemed to be taking adjournments after adjournments on the ground of ill-health. He and his Advocate were definite'y told on the last occasion that the Court would not grant any further adjournments unless it was made to appear that he could not be brought into Court even in a chair.

DEWAN'S ALLEGATIONS

In this case the Dewan of Cambay alleges that sums of money were remitted to purchase Government Securities in Bombay. The accused had failed to hand over the Government Loan bonds purchased on the orders sent by the State nor had he accounted for Rs. 89,533.

The case stands adjourned to August 28.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad appeared for the prosecution while Mr. N. N. Saher defended the accused.

MONEY MARKET EASY

Slight Rally In Gold Currencies

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 27.

In the absence of material demand dit conditions continued easy. In discounts the firm tendency experienced unexpected shock due to a drop in the average rate of treasury bills from 12sh. 3d. to 10sh. 10d. with the result that easier disposition developed. The setback however is only considered temporary and believed to be due to the influence of the influex of the foreign capital owing to the currency credit conditions continued easy. In dis-

Wheat to-day rose sharply on reports of bad rust in North American and continued drought in Argentine.

The exchanges were quieter but gold currencies rallied slightly.

Wall Street opened irregular.

WANTED

Wanted two organisers for propaganda and sale in Bombay proper and Bombay Presidency of our 'Vax-Ozone' (the only Hydrogen Peroxide made in India) and our Injection ampoules and Vaccines. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem according to qualification: Candidates with experience in the line to apply to and meet personally our Special Officer Mr. H. K. Das, B.A., at Novelty Hotel, Carnac Road (opposite Police Commissioner's Office) Bombay, between 1 and 4 p.m. on the 29th, 30th and 31st July 1935.

VAX-INSTITUTE LABORATORY, LIMITED,
Calcutta.

Sports, Jottings From Here And There

Britain's Cricket And Tennis Reputation At Stake

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

Cricket

ENGLAND'S FIGHT WITH BACK TO THE WALL.

The South African tourists have caused considerable nervousness in England's selectors' camp, there is not the least doubt. They marshalled all the forces of England, experienced soldiers and promising colts, in the first three test matches, under a Captain who was said to be capable of inspiring confidence in the minds of all players, and felt sure that the home side would easily get the better of the visiting team. But the unexpected always happened and the results have been unsatisfactory and disappointing.

Instead of winning "the rubber" outright as has been her custom in general, England is now in the unhappy position of fighting with her back to the wall. Any slip in the next Test will mean not only the loss of the rubber to South Africa, but also the complete surrender of the proud position which she held in the Cricket world till a couple of years ago. The Australians set her on the downward march by snatching away "the Ashes" the West Indians accelerated that pace by scoring the first rubber against her and now it looks as if the South Africans are going to complete the circle of her humiliation by subjecting her to another crushing defeat on her own soil.

A SIGN OF NERVOUSNESS.

But the battle is not lost yet. England may come out of the ordeal in flying colours in the two remaining Test Matches and wrest the rubber from the grip of the South Africans. Only the signs are not so hopeful. The new combination which England's selectors have produced is hardly likely to create any enthusiasm in the minds of the players and the public or terror in the hearts of the visitors. The Selection Committee which has by this time become notorious for its changing propensities has effected four changes in the last team. Ames, Nicholls and Sims have been asked to stand down. The illness of Mitchell of Yorkshire has caused one more vacancy. Duckworth, Maurice Tate, Leyland Clay Robins and Bakewell of Northamptonshire have been invited in stead.

OLD WAR HORSES CALLED OUT

The return of Leyland in the team will be welcomed by all, as he is the only player who has shown consistently good form during the recent Test. Were Sutcliffe able to do so, he would have received a similar reception. The recall of Duckworth and Tate into England's firing line at this stage is surprising indeed. It seems that Ames had fallen into the bad books of the Selectors owing to his repeated batting failures. They are therefore determined to put the best man behind the wickets. But why Farrimond was not given another chance I cannot divine.

Again the displacement of Nicholls by Tate is another mysterious touch in the selection He has been out of consideration for Test Cricket for a long time. Evidently some of his doings in County Cricket has made the selectors sit up and take notice. Clay and Robins are in the field again. But the chances are that the former will have the preference this time. It is also likely that Hardslaff will get into the team now, giving the twelfth place to Bakewell.

SOUTH AFRICANS MORE CONFIDENT

It is apparent that the Selectors having failed to produce a team capable of piling up a big total against the South Africans, are now out to slaughter them with a big array of trundlers. How far they succeed in their attempt remains to be seen. It is however a self-evident, fact that these constant changes in England's combination have gone against its solidarity and mutual understanding as are noticeable in the touring team.

With the progress of their tour programme, the South Africans have gained more and more experience and confidence. The increase of anxiety and nervousness on the part of their opponents would give them further courage, zeal and alacrity to win the Fourth Test at Manchester and the rubber. The Cricket world will await with interest the result of their efforts in the next two days.

Tennis

BIGGEST SENSATION OF THE YEAR

The inter-zone finals of the Davis Cup between Germany and the United States provided the biggest sensation of the Tennis Season this year. The surprise packet was produced by the red haired Californian lad, Donald Budge who had earned a great reputation at Wimbledon by defeating Bunny Austin, England's No. 2 Baron Von Gramm had then toppled him down after a four set duel in the Semi-final. Now Budge had the satisfaction of not only Vanquishing the No. 2 of Germany in the H. Henkel but also avenging his previous defeat by Von Cramm. This is recognised as the most noteworthy event in the tennis history of the year. By conquering the Wimbledon finalist who is even pointed out as the best amateur player in the world today, Budge has more than partially fulfilled the expectations held of him as a world-beater of tomorrow.. Incidentally America beat Germany by four matches to one and earned the right to meet Great Britain in the Challenge round this week-end.

WILL AMERICA WREST THE DAVIS CUP?

Britain has chosen Fred Perry and Austin for the Singles and Pat Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey for the Doubles, against them America has pitted Donald Budge and Sydney Wood in the Singles and Wilmer Allison and J. Van Ryn for the Doubles. From the four shown recently by Budge, and Allison and Van Ryn it seems certain that America will win at least one of the Singles and Doubles Match. If Wood succeeds in one of his matches, which is not at all improbable, United States may recapture the Davis Cup this year. In any case, the fights are bound to be very interesting and exciting till the end.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN CITY

Interesting Match Between Parsi Gym. And Port Trust

Cricket in the city was played with the usual vigour and vim, the rain proving an absentee and the weather remaining ideal for play.

The first innings was not over, towards the close of the day's sport, between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Bombay Port Trust F. K. F. Nariman and Contractor scored 57 and 33 runs respectively and enabled their side to declare when the total was 142 for 8 wickets.

The Bombay Port Trust had made 84 for the loss of 5 wickets, Pereira (not out) scoring 33, at the close of the game.

PARSI GYMKHANA.
(1st Innings.)

F. K. F. Nariman 57; F. R. Nariman 9; K. R. Meherhomji 4; E. J. Baria 0; P. K. Mistry 12; N. N. Contractor 33; R. D. Kerawala 1; J. S. Davar (not out) 21; R. J. Jamshetji 0; E. S. Mistry and M. P. Engineer did not bat; extras 5; total 142 (for 8 wickets).

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	W.
K. N. Chury	9	20	1
M. Waman	10	39	1
N. K. Sawant	7	35	0
M. M. Sethna	9	23	2
J. Babaji	3	11	2
M. Telang	2	9	2

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
(1st Innings.)

D. D. Hindlekar 2; D. M. Bidaye 13; M. A. Telang 21; R. Pereira (not out) 33; M. M. Sethna 4; J. Babaji 6; extras 5 making a total of 84 for 5 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	R.	W.
F. R. Nariman	6	13	1
E. S. Mistry	9	16	1
R. J. Jamshetji	5	27	1
E. J. Baria	6	14	1
F. K. F. Nariman	3	9	0

ISLAM GYM. V. B.B. & C.I. RLY.

The Islam Gymkhana on their own ground played against B.B. & C.I. Railway, reaching a total of 137, at the end of their innings, Akbar Peerbhoy making top score of 29.

The visitors made 110 for 2 wickets. Gonsalves contributing 52 and Amre (not out) 42.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.
(1st Innings.)

Habib Khairaz, c Gonsalves, b Almeida 0; E. A. Merchant, c Pardeshi, b Almeida 9; A. U. Botawalla, c Amre, b B. Kapadia 14; Akbar Peerbhoy, c Pardeshi, b Almeida 29; Sultan Khairaz, c Gonsalves, b Pardeshi 22; Habib Hashambhoy, b Almeida 8; S. M. [illegible]dri, b Vivai 13; H. C. Javeri b [illegible]nion 0; I. A. Nagori (not [illegible]t) 23; Haneef Tyabji, b Menion 0; Faiz Tyabji not out) 7; extras 12. Total 137. Total score at fall of wickets: 1|0; 2|23; 3|25; 4|60; 5|82; 6|93; 7|94; 8|115; 9|120.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	W.
Almeida	20	34	4
B. Kapadia	9	12	1
Gonsalves	2	12	0
Pardeshi	4	22	1
Menion	9	26	2
Vivai	4	19	1

B.B. & C.I. RLY.
(1st Innings.)

M. O. Gonsalves, b S. Kharaz 52; M. N. Amre (not out) 42; B. K. Gupte, c Peerbhoy Peerbhoy 6; extras 9, making a total of 110 for the loss of 2 wickets at the end of play.

	O.	R.	W.
Botawala	10	18	0
H. Hashimbhoy	5	23	0
H. Khariaz	3	10	0
A. Peerbhoy	6	15	1
I. A. Nagori	3	9	0
H. C. Javeri	2	12	0
Sultan Khairaz	3	8	1

DAVIS CUP

Austin Beat Allison In Challenge Round

WIMBLEDON, July 27.

In the Davis Cup challenge round, Austin beat Allison, 6/2, 2/6 4/6, 6/3, 7/5.—Reuter's Special.

PERRY BEATS BUDGE

WIMELEDON, July 27.

In the Davis Cup challenge round, Perry beat Budge, 6|0, 6|8, 6|3, 6|4.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

An exhibition game of the League will be played to-day (Sunday) at the Bengal club ground Parel at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Mr. A. C Henricks will preside and distribute the prizes.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

To-day's Exhibition Match

The Bengal Club League Tournament played under the auspices of the Indian Football League, has now run through its course. The surprise of the season was the teams which were most fancied for the championship, especially the Bombay City, holders of the Nadkarni Cup, and the Bombay Portuguese Association who have been runners-up for the last two years, were pushed down from the leading place by the Bombay University Champions, the G. S. Medical College. The Medicoes went through their fights unscathed, without losing a single match, for which they have become most popular in the Northern part of the city. The Portuguese Association has quite upheld its reputation by securing the second place for the third time in succession.

Owing to the keen competition between these two rival teams, the Council of the I.F.L. has arranged an exhibition match to be played to-day (Sunday) at 5-40 p.m. at Parel. At the conclusion of the game, Mr. A. C. Hinrichs, the President of the Western India Football Association, will distribute the prizes to the champions and runners-up.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted some Stockists for Perfumery—salary Rs. 60 p.m. plus commission. For particulars apply J. D. & Co. (Dept. 2), Bhowanipore, Calcutta. (4543).

Vacancies exist for educated unemployed with a Banking concern. Pay Rs. 25|- to 150|- according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4538).

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd.. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (1385).

12. TO BE LET.

Well-ventilated Blocks with separate bath-rooms, Bhatavadekar's Bungalow, near Santa Cruz Station. Rent 22 and 45. Enquire immediately. (4605).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, U. P., recognised and aided by the Government Board of Indian Medicine, U. P. The next session begins from 1st August, 1935. Applications for admission should reach the Principal before 25th July. 1935. Applicants to present themselves on 1st August, 1935, for admission test examination. Candidates High School (or equivalent examination) passed with Sanskrit or Prathama in Sanskrit with knowledge of English upto the High School standard will be admitted. Complete course 4 years with Dissection Hall and Practical Classes. For any further information and copies of Prospectus please apply with -|3|- annas postage stamps to the Principal. (4564).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Get absolutely free copy of Guide to Health and Pleasures in married life. Paris Import Company, Ferozepore (Punjab). (4549).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents to sell some unsold shares at par on commission. Please apply The Alambag Tea and Trading Co., Ltd., Silchar, Assam. 4570.

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Wireless and Cinema Magazines, Newspapers, Stamp Albums. Birthday Cards. Dictionaries. Atlases, Stationery. School Exercise Books, Pictures, Frames. Old Magazines. Ans. 4. KING CO.. Near Central Bank, Bombay. (4608).

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Furniture of W. WHITE, Esquire, and others TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Hyland Co., of latest design comp'ete Bungalow furniture. Ice Frigidaire, French Clock, Godrej safe, Cabinet Gramophone Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, A.C. Ceiling fans. Tilting sets, Harmonium with case, etc.

DEAFNESS.

Whether partial or total, no matter if complicated with headnoises or other troubles. Cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For full particulars apply to:—
"SRI" WORKS,
11. Headon Street, (P.G.) CALCUTTA

UNIVERSAL ARTS LEAGUE

Artists who worked for the exhibition arranged at Blavatsky Lodge by the Universal Arts League.

MONSOON STRONG IN CENTRAL INDIA

Less Rain In Deccan And Konkan

POONA, July 27.

The monsoon has been strong in east Central India and west United Provinces and active in east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central Provinces, Malabar and Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, United Provinces, east Central India, Central Provinces and Malabar and local in Upper Burma. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, west Central India, east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, Konkan, Mysore and north Madras coast while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, South-East Madras and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Giwa and Akyab 4 inches each; Tavoy 3; Amherst and Kyaukpyu 2 each; Bassein 1; Cherrapunji 1-1/2; Darbhanga and Jessore 1 each; Jhansi 7; Agra and Nowgong 4 each; Pachmarhi 3; Pendra 1-1/2; Cawnpore, Meerut, Bhopal Hoshangabad and Kotah 1 each; Calicut 3; Mahableshwar and Mercara 1-1/2 each and Khandala 1.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease in Central Provinces and decrease, but continue to be widespread in east Central India, and west United Provinces, and extend in east United Provinces and east Rajputana. Monsoon will continue to be active in Burma and Malabar.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely to occur in Burma during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to day —

	For the last 24 hours	From June 1 to date	Total during same period last year
	in	In	in
Colaba ..	0.02	50.42	37.10
St George's Hospital ..	0.00	75.08	50.02
J J Hospital	0.03	60.89	43.21
Matunga ..	0.01	58.30	42.86

Departure from Normal +9.68 in

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-7-35.

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, July 27

London market quotations.
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-2-6
Standard Copper 3 months £31-8-9
Electrolytic Copper £34-15-0
New York.—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 1/2 cents
Bombay market quotations
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30
Copper Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Asho Rs. 35/12
Tone: Easy.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY IN KURLA

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, July 26.

On a complaint filed by Sherali Bahadur that he was relieved of a ring valued at Rs. 7 yesterday in broad daylight by two Muslims, the Kurla police have arrested one Ramjan Noorbaksh. His accomplice has not been traced so far.

KURLA GAMBLER FINED

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, July 26.

The Resident Magistrate at Kurla convicted yesterday one Fidahussein on a charge of gaming, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

CHILD DROWNED IN WELL

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, July 26.

Of the two children, who accidentally fell yesterday evening into a well at old Kurla while playing, one was immediately saved by a passerby, who ran to their rescue on hearing an alarm raised by the mother of one of them, while the other sank before help could be rendered. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

"GITA RAHASYA"

We have received Vol. I of the English translation of Lokamanya Tilak's well-known Marathi work "Gita Rahasya," by Mr. B. S. Sukthankar, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay and a review of the same will be published in this journal at an early date. The volume will be issued to the public on the 1st proximo, the anniversary of the Lokamanya's death, the price of the volume being fixed at Rs. 6.

ALEC HIGGINS ARRIVES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Alec Higgins, the well-known trainer arrived from Australia with a batch of new horses this morning.

About forty houses belonging to Adi Dravidas in Pudukulam village in Madras Presidency were completely destroyed by a disastrous fire on July 23. About 200 persons have been rendered homeless.

BENGAL LAMP
WHY You will USE ?

Save Current
Have Better Light
Lessen Lamp Cost

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BOMBAY
Messrs. KUVER LIMITED,
Cross Lane, Railwaypura.
AHMEDABAD
Messrs. S. N. GHOSH & CO.,
Malcolm House, POONA 1.

FINEST AND BEST **BENGAL KHADI**
A. I. S. A.
Bengal Agent's
KHADI
PRATISTHAN
396, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY 2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 27.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady to-day at Rs. 216/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 216/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was active realising and prices declined to Rs. 215/12. At this level the market was steady with scattered buying.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points. The local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 230/4
Broach A/M Rs. 215/12
Oomra D/J Rs. 193/12
Bengal D/J Rs. 139

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	152	147	143	140
Punjab	...	152	147	143	140
Rajputana	...	154	149	145	142
Oomra No. 3	212	209	205	201	...
C P No. 1	228	225	221	217	...
C P No. 2	219	216	212	208	...
Broach No. 2	...	241	238	234	229
Punjab-Ame	...	263	260	256	251
Surat	...	313	310	306	301
Rajpipla	...	313	310	306	301
Navsari	...	318	315	311	206

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 26-7-35	4432000	7726000
Receipts yesterday 26-7-35	7000	11000
Exports to date 26-7-35	5013000	7636000
Stock at Ports 26-7-35	1081000	2473000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-7-35	1133000	1153000
Stock at Liverpool 26-7-35	607000	966000
Visible Supply 26-7-35	3185000	5366000
Quantity in sight 26-7-35	8180000	12215000
Quantity out of sight 26-7-35	10313000	13402000

INDIAN COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	60	253,514
Central India	118	109,175
Barsi and Nagar	80	108,655
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	46,653
Berar	81	403,315
Central Provinces	53	95,943
Total Oomras	392	1,017,255
Dholera	255	194,322
N W Provinces	...	34,852
Rajputana	85	49,848
Sind-Punjab	1,002	326,942
Broach	...	131,849
Coompta and Dharwar	263	90,811
Westerns-Northerns	191	71,410
Cocoanada	...	327
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	79,803
Persian	...	2,644
American	1,176	74,754
Egyptian and African	2,948	365,976
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,155
Total	6,312	2,448,948

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 27

The local silver market opened very steady to-day with improved demand influenced by President Roosevelt's reply to the petition signed by 46 Senators regarding raising silver prices. The market opened at Rs. 71/6 and declined to Rs. 71/1 on realising. Later on there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 71/4. There was some sensation in the bazar on report of suicide of some operator. The gold market was quiet with scattered selling.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	71	1	0
Shravan delivery	71	4	0
Bhadarva delivery	71	10	0
Ready gold	34	11	3
Shravan delivery	34	12	0
Bhadarva delivery	34	13	0

MONTREAL SILVER MARKET

Montreal, July 26

July 67.90—10
September 67.95—10
December 68.90—40

Further Improvement In Steel Shares

Short Covering And Some Professional Support

PRICES REACT LATER ON REALISING

BOMBAY, July 27

The local share bazar ruled very steady to-day with improved demand. Shorts were covering their unprotected interest and prices registered steady improvement. There were occasional setbacks but renewed buying on every decline supported the market. Towards the close there was some realising which wiped off a portion of the improvement but the undertone of the market was very steady.

There was large budly business to-day and differences were narrow. It appears that general business is broadening and investors are taking more interest.

Tata Steel shares were fairly firm and prices fluctuated between Rs. 593 and Rs. 605. Ordinary shares were also very steady and Tata Powers displayed good tone.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, July 27.

100 Ahm. Advance	290	0
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	786	4
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	254	6
100 Central India	288	12
100 Colaba	135	0
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	360	0
1 E D Sassoon	0	3 3
100 Finlay	104	6
100 Gokak	191	4
1000 Hindustan	1655	0
100 Indore	57	8
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	72	8
100 Kohinoor	195	0
250 Laxmi	660	0
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	40	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, July 27

Century 255 256 254/6
Bombay Dyeing 787 790 788 791 786
Kohinoor 195 197 195
Central India 191 190 188/12
New Great 135
Simplex 75
Swadeshi 166 163/12
Bundi 36/8 36/4 36/8 36/4
I Cement 451 460 456 460 45[illegible]
Punjab 26/2 26/8 26/6
Shahabad 490 494 491/4
Andhra 1735 1731 1735
Tata Hydro 178/1 178/7
Tata Power 1605 1600 1607 1603/12
Tram Ord 150 149/6
T Steel Defd 597 601 593 603 598 600
T Steel Ord 143/8 144/4 143/8 144/8 143/4 143/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 148/12 149 148/12
Bellapur 332
B Steam 303/12 304/6
B Burma 345 343

1000 Morarji	797	8
250 Model	52	8
50 Mysore	100	0
200 New Great	135	0
100 Oosmanshahi	52	8
100 Phoenix	300	0
25 Sassoon Silk	37	8
1000 Sholapur	2275	0
50 Simplex	75	0
100 Swadeshi	163	12
100 Swan	81	4
25 Tata	9	0
500 Vishnu	1330	0
1000 Western	850	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	101	8
25-50 Central	37	10
500 Imperial	1500	0
125-500 Im. Con.	372	8
50-100 India	121	0
5 Union	5	7

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	3	4
70 Gwalior	12	8
160 Indian	456	4
40 Katni Def.	1885	0
100 Katni Ord.	418	12
75 Okha	251	4
10 Punjab	26	6
100 Shahabad	491	4
70 United	117	0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12	4
15-75 New India	43	8
200 Oriental	4400	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	162	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1735	0
10 Ajmer	10	8
50 Bombay Tram	149	6
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	6
100 Karachi	229	0
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	178	7
1000 Tata Power	1603	12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100 Amr. Patty	121	0
100 C. Province	87	4
100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujarat	73	0
100 Mandra Bhon	92	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	92	0
500 Tapty Valley	765	0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	29	8
30 Tata Steel Def.	600	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	143	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	154	6
50 Belapur Sugar	332	8
250 Bombay Steam	304	6
125 Bombay Burma	343	12
50 Bombay Burma Conty	108	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	1-9
50 Bombay Telephone	110	0
100 Indian Bleaching	118	12
100 Ind. Defd.	515	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	495	0
1000 Port Canning	607	8
15 Scindia	12	5
30 Premier Construction	82	0
25 Tata Oil	17	12

PREFERENCE.

7 p c Andhra Valley	1355	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	292	8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	82	8
5 p.c. Central India	512	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	135	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143	12
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1417	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148	12
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	650	0

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, July 26.

The sugar market ruled dull in the early part and steady during the latter part of the week under review. Ready as well as forward prices fluctuated during the week within the limits of about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. The decline in Ready and forward positions was mainly due to pressure of sales due to the easier tone of the London Terminal and New York market and the report from Java that :Niwas" sold sugar for West Coast India at which below the official limits of F. 4. Though no official confirmation is available it is understood that the 'Niwas' price was some where near F. 3.55. The highest and the lowest rates in the local market during the week were:—

	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
Java-ready	13	11	0	&	13	9	0
June	3	14	3	&	3	12	6
July	3	13	3	&	3	12	3
Aug-Sept	3	13	3	&	3	12	0
Octo.-Dec.	3	13	6	&	3	12	3
Jan.-March	3	14	6	&	3	13	0

Arrivals: S.S. Gogra arrived during the week with about 16,730 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. Bahadur is expected to arrive on about the 28th instant with about 30,000 bags of Java Sugar.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar: Receipts of deshi sugar from 1st July to 21st July 1935 estimated at about 5 350 bags.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the wek is estimated at abot 12,000 bags. leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine white Java sugar
Per Cwt.

	Rs.	as.	p.	
Ready	13	11	0	
Transhipment	4	2	0	F.R.R.
S S. Bahadur	3	13	6	"
Shipment June	3	13	6	"
Shipment July	3	13	0	"
Shipment Aug/S	3	13	3	"
Shipment Oct/D	3	13	6	"
Shipment Jan/M	3	14	0	"

Tone:— Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 27

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 July-Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 this year
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan-Mar
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 1/4
Banks selling T T 268 1/4
Banks buying T T 265 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 563
Banks buying D D 573
AMSTERDAM—
Bank sselling D D 55
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 142 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 103 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.96 5/8 26th instant
Hongkong/London 2/2 27th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 5/8 27th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 27th instant
Java/London 7 55 27th instant
London/Paris 75.09 26th instant
London/Belgium 29.25 1/2 26th instant
London/Switzerland 15.20 1/4 26th instant
London/Italy 60.68 26th instant
London/Berlin 12.33 26th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 26th instant
London/New York 4.96 9/16 26th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.38 26th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.
Gold £7-0-9 25th instant £7-0-6 1/2 26th instant
Silver London Ready 30 3/16 25th instant 30 3/16 26th instant
Silver London Forward 30 5/16 25th instant 30 1/4 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 68 25th instant 68 26th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 25th instant 5/8 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 25th instant 7/8 per cent 26th instant
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 25th July 2,493 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,435,636 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,378,884 bales
Increase 56,752 bales.

'Congress Must Capture Places Of Power'

C. P. B. Leaders' Appeal To Working Committee

Dominating Will Of People Must Be Asserted

"CONVENE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO DRAW UP THE NEW CONSTITUTION

NEW DELHI, July 27.

The following statement has been issued to the Press jointly by Dr. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Asaf Ali, and Choudhury Khaliquzaman:—

The manifesto issued by the Parliamentary Board on the eve of the Assembly elections last year clearly indicated that the India Bill was "in no way designed to secure complete or even partial independence", while it could "easily retard the nation's progress towards it."

Bombay Congress Approved It

With the fullest recognition of this policy the Bombay Congress approved the policy and method of the Parliamentary Board and the voters were asked to show unmistakably whether they stood by the Congress method. The main issues raised during the election campaign were the rejection of the White Paper and an alternative proposal of the Constituent Assembly.

COUNTRY STANDS BY CONGRESS.

The manifesto said, if voters acted in the manner indicated, it would show what the position of the Congress in the country is and *then it could no longer be said* by the British bureaucracy that people were quite satisfied with the methods of the scheme adopted by the British Government in framing the constitution for India. Even the limited Assembly electorate helped to dispel this illusion and clear the atmosphere and proved that they stood by the Congress. The provincial legislatures the Assembly and all organised political opinion made the position of the country clear on this point, but inspite of the condemnation so expressed by the country the British Parliament is determined to enact the India Bill and impose an unwanted constitution on the unwilling people of India. On merits of the usefulness of the present Bill even the Britishers themselves are divided. The different political parties in England might have their own reasons for supporting and opposing the Bill. The fact, however, remains that Britishers did not understand what is good for millions who inhabit this vast subcontinent. It is also the fact that Indians were not given the chance of giving unfettered representative opinion on the proposed legislation.

ALTERNATIVE TO W. P. SCHEME

In the manifesto referred to, it was stated that the alternative to the rejection of the White Paper at this stage is not for the Congress to frame a new constitution replacing the White Paper scheme only to be rejected by the British Government. But the Working Committee of the Congress offered an infallible alternative to the White Paper scheme, namely, self-determination or framing a constitution by a Constituent Assembly elected as far as possible on the basis of adult suffrage. Such has been the method adopted in framing the present constitutions in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and recently in Ireland. Voters at the last election were given verdict in favour of the Congress proposal for a Constituent Assembly.

TWO ISSUES.

In our opinion it is imperative for the Congress now to take stock of the political situation in the country and determine without undue delay the following issues:

(i) Should the Congress, consistent with its history, tradition and ideals direct Congressmen contesting elections to various legislatures under the New Act?

(ii) If so, should they, wherever possible, form Government and utilise all available power and initiative in the interests of masses so as to prepare ground for the necessary sanction of convening a Constituent Assembly as visualised by the Congress Working Committee.

AFTER SUSPENSION OF C. D. M.

After giving these questions our most earnest consideration we are decidedly of opinion that the answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The Bombay Congress ratified the proposal of the A.I.C.C. suspending the Civil Disobedience movement and directed that the Congress should for the present adopt two programmes, namely, the Parliamentary programme for work inside legislatures and constructive programme outside. In our view the vigorous and successful prosecution of both these programmes alone could make the nation's demand irresistible.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

The powers of legislatures, provincial and central, will be too small and restricted and work inside legislatures alone will not secure more than necessary suplement to activities outside legislatures, for the realisation of our goal of national independence. At best, the former will give us opportunities of material contact with sources power and means of reaching masses Such limited opportunities will also provide certain facilities for successful prosecution of the constructive Congress programme and national service.

CONGRESS AND PLACES OF POWER.

The second question does not appear easy to answer but our considered opinion is that the objective of the Congress and the country's situation demand that the Congress should occupy all places of power and initiative and vantage in its struggle for freedom to assert the dominating will of people. We are aware of the opposite view and apprehensions entertained by those who would not run the risk of straining human weaknesses or misconstruction of the purpose which the acceptance of office may entail. After considering these points most carefuliy, we feel that time has come for facing all risks, difficulties and misunderstandings and to conquer and demolish them. Mere desire for freedom will not bring it to our door. The struggle for freedom by its very nature and under the peculiar circumstances of the country must be long and arduous. The proposed constitution makes our task harder; therefore it is our duty to secure an early substitution of the new constitution by another drawn up by a Constituent Assembly.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

We think the Congress should take all steps necessary for securing the early convening of such an Assembly and for this purpose it has to shape its course according to circumstances. It is obvious that for this purpose masses must be reached. The surest way of getting their confidence and trust is to work for them to prosecute vigorously the constructive programme of the Congress aided and supported by such powers as are open to squeeze out from the new legislatures despite obstruction. We must frustrate and defeat the forces of reaction and autocracy and build the power and will of people for attaining Poorna Swarai.

The course, we are suggesting may not find favour with the superficial observers of men and events but we appeal to the practical sense of all Congressmen and we are confident that the Working Committee will take stock of the present position and decide issues in best interests of the country and people.—United Press.

BOMBAY SOCIALISTS FOR BENARES

Out To Wreck Reforms By Not Accepting Offices

JUBBULPORE, July 26

In order to attend and participate in the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Socialist Party's Working Committee's meeting, which is taking place at Benares, the members of the Bombay group of the Socialist Party headed by Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr. Meher Ali passed through Jubbulpore yesterday afternoon.

Interviewed at the Railway Station, Mr. Yusuf Meher Ali stated that the members of his party were dead against the policy of accepting offices in the legislatures.

Concluding, Mr. Meher Ali stated that the members of his party decided to capture the legislatures by contesting the forthcoming elections, and to wreck the reforms by not accepting the offices and also by adopting the policy of rejecting and opposing every demand and resolution of the Government.—United Press.

HUSTLING UNWANTED, SAYS DESHMUKH

"Open Congress Alone Should Decide Office Acceptance Issue"

BOMBAY, July 27.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. L. A., has issued the following statement through the Associated Press:—

"On the eve of the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, two of my medical colleagues, who are taking rest from active politics, have issued a call to the country to accept offices.

"I do not want the country to be hustled or stampeded. The question of acceptance of offices is a very vital one, and should be decided in an open session of the Congress. It is the only way to know the mind of the country".—A. P.

C.-IN-C. IN JUBBULPORE

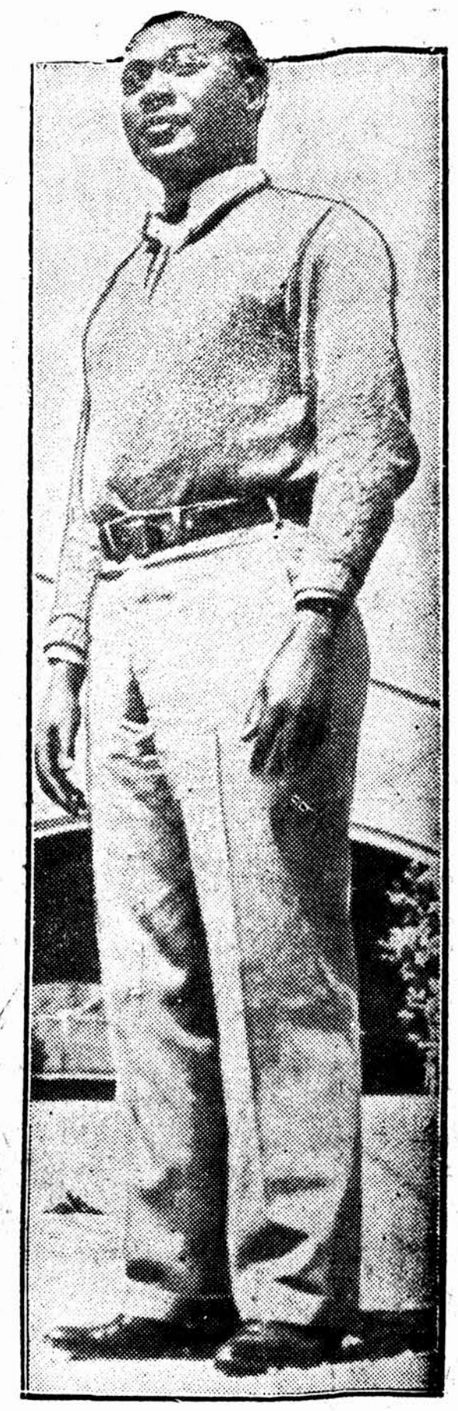
JUBBULPORE, July 26

In continuation of his All-India Military Inspection tour, His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived here on Thursday afternoon by the Bombay mail from Allahabad and was received at the railway station by the officiating Brigadier of the 10th Jubbulpore Infantry, the Commissioner and the deputy Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division.—United Press.

School girls of the Bandra Municipal Schools executing a "Lezim" drill.

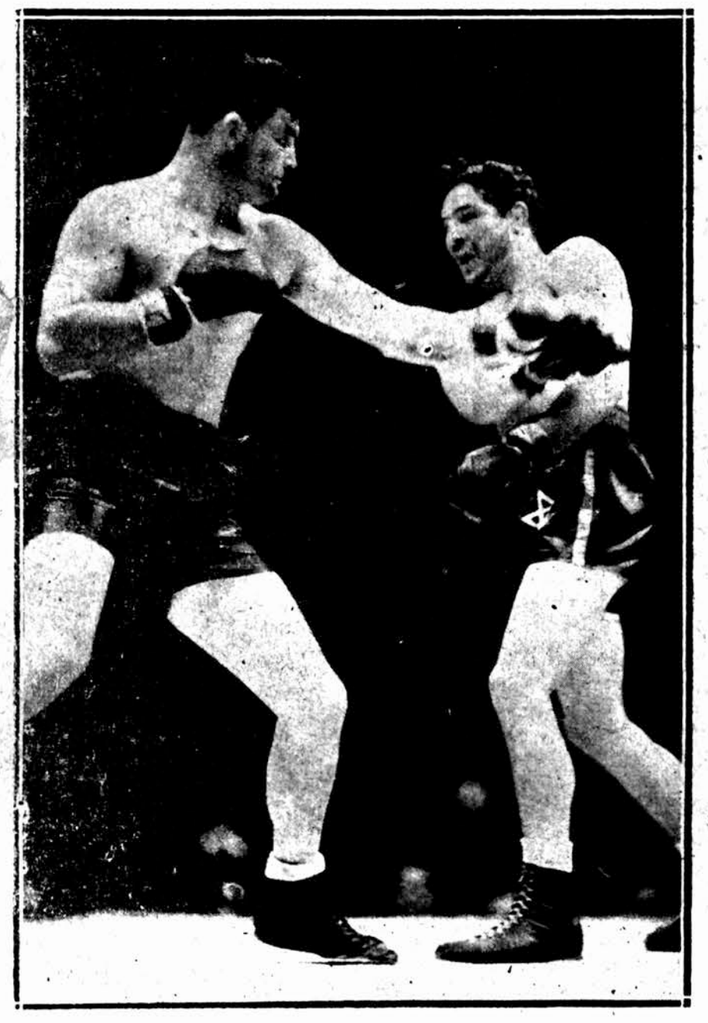
BRITISH YOUTH RESPONDS TO PREMIER'S CALL

Those who think the youth of Great Britain are opposed to war should look carefully at this picture. The photo was taken at Royal Air Force depot at Victory House, Kingsway, London, the day following Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin's announcement of a larger air force.

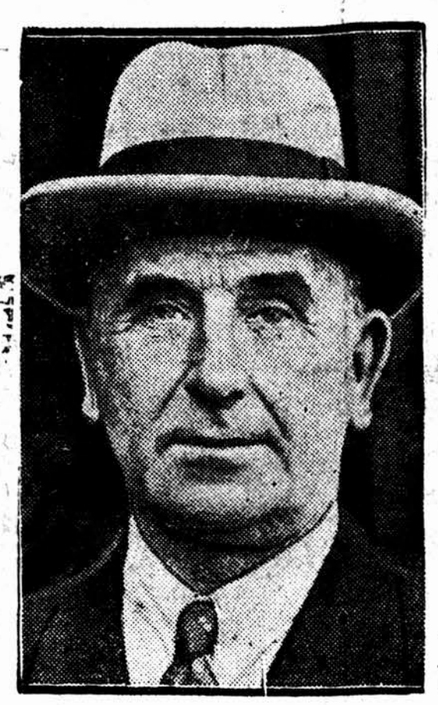


Heir to the chieftancy of an East African tribe consisting of nearly one million people. Peter Koinage has just graduated from an American college.

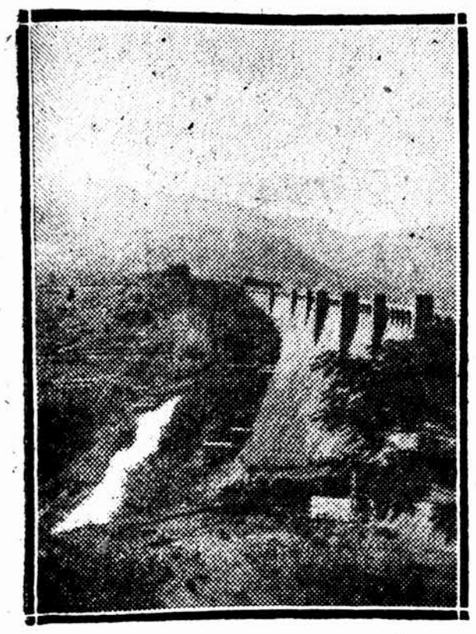
An action picture of Kay Stamers, left-handed star of British Tennis Courts, who administered a sound court defeat to Helen Wills Moody in semi-final match of Kent Net Championships last month.



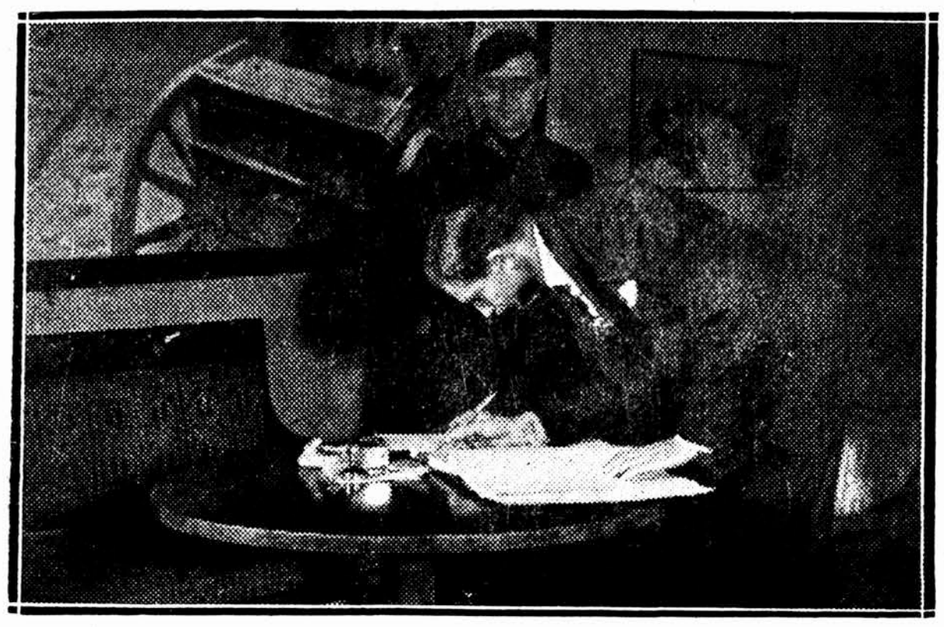
In the worst heavy-weight championship fight since the bare-knuckle days, Max Baer (right) lost his title to James J. Braddock (left) at the Bowl in Long Island City last month, the issue being decided by vote of the referee and two judges.



Sir Samuel Hoare as Foreign Secretary is having a difficult time now over Italo-Abyssinian crisis.



Wilson Dam, Lake Arthur's Hill, Bandhardhara.



Mr. Anthony Eden, British Envoy, putting his signature in the visitors' book at the house of the Red Army in Moscow.

Mr. M. M. Zahuruddin Ahmad, who has been appointed Principal of Bahauddin College, Junagadh.

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